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# MEMOIR

OF

MRS. SARAH LANMAN SMITH,

LATE OF THE MISSION IN SYRIA,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

EDWARD W. HOOKER, .

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## MEMOIR

# MRS. SARAH L. SMITH.

### CHAPTER I.

Parentage and Ancestry—Development of youthful character—Religious views and impressions—Conversion—Efforts for the spiritual good of her friends—Character as a sister—Solicitude for her brothers—Death of her youngest brother.

MRS. SARAH LANMAN SMITH was born in Norwich, Connecticut, America, June 18, 1802. Her father was Jabez Huntington, Esq. Her paternal grandfather was General Jedidiah Huntington, of New London; favourably known as an officer, in the American army in the war of the Revolution; but better known, in later periods of his life, as devoted to works of pious benevolence; particularly as one of the early members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Her maternal grandmother, the late Mrs. Sarah Lanman, whose name she bore, was a woman of strong mind and eminent piety; and probably accomplished much for the formation of the character of her grand-children. The Rev. Joshua Huntington of Boston was a half-brother

of her father.\* Her mother was a woman of decidedly ~~religious~~ character. ~~She was~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ age ~~of~~ ~~thirty-six~~, ~~when~~ ~~she~~ ~~was~~ ~~only~~ ~~seven~~ ~~years~~ ~~old~~. She is remembered to have consecrated this daughter to God, in baptism, with peculiar confidence of ~~her~~ acceptance in that ~~union~~.

~~Her~~ Smith was the subject of very quick ~~intellectual~~ ~~development~~. ~~She~~ ~~was~~ ~~exceedingly~~ ~~attached~~ ~~to~~ ~~her~~ ~~father~~. Her father was almost her idol. The affection for her mother, who was so early removed by death, she transferred, with exemplary tenderness, ~~to~~ her step-mother; and, ~~as~~ ~~is~~ ~~believed~~, ~~the~~ ~~relations~~ ~~are~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~the~~ ~~parties~~ ~~are~~ ~~uniformly~~ ~~happier~~ ~~in~~ ~~each~~ ~~other~~ ~~in~~ ~~that~~ ~~relation~~, than were Mrs. Huntington and ~~her~~ daughter. Her warmth and tenderness of ~~her~~ ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~sister~~, ~~was~~ ~~also~~ ~~peculiar~~ ~~and~~ ~~exemplary~~. Her childhood and youth were ~~marked~~ ~~with~~ ~~great~~ ~~promise~~ ~~of~~ ~~mind~~ ~~and~~ ~~activity~~. Diligence, promptitude, ~~and~~ ~~efficiency~~ ~~in~~ ~~her~~ ~~undertakings~~; love of system and fondness for study; dutifulness ~~and~~ ~~respect~~ ~~for~~ ~~her~~ ~~parents~~ ~~and~~ ~~superiors~~; readiness to receive advice ~~and~~ ~~admonition~~; a just appreciation ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~good~~ ~~influence~~ ~~of~~ ~~others~~, and ~~a~~ ~~spirit~~ ~~of~~ ~~caution~~ ~~respecting~~ ~~whatever~~ ~~might~~ ~~be~~ ~~injurious~~ ~~to~~ ~~her~~ ~~own~~ ~~character~~, were prominent traits in her ~~character~~. Disinterestedness and self-denial for ~~the~~ ~~benefit~~ ~~of~~ ~~others~~ ~~was~~ ~~also~~ ~~conspicuous~~. Long before she ~~became~~ ~~a~~ ~~subject~~ ~~of~~ ~~Divine~~ ~~grace~~, she took ~~an~~ ~~interest~~ ~~in~~ ~~various~~ ~~objects~~ ~~of~~ ~~benevolence~~, particularly ~~in~~ ~~schools~~; and exhibited that spirit of

\* Whose worth, as a Christian relative, and that of his wife, Mrs. Susan Huntington, will be readily appreciated by all who have perused the memoirs of the latter.

enterprise, patience, perseverance, aiding the efforts of others, constituted preminent excellence in character in young of . . . These traits mentioned, because they . . . in many other young persons, because they appeared in . . . uncommon degree.

However, which made her . . . esteemed . . . respected by her friends . . . acquainted . . . conscious that she . . . religion . . . Christ dwelling in her heart. Her early . . . contain passages showing . . . was sometimes thoughtful of God, and of the interests of her own soul, and of eternity. Expressions of just and sound speculative views of Divine truth, the nature of religion, often appeared in . . . letters to her friends. But they accompanied with expressions of her . . . of her fitness to speak or write on such subjects; of her consciousness that as yet she had "no hope," and "without God in the world."

Decided was this consciousness, in her fourteenth year she renounced, for a time, her connexion with a sabbath school, from a feeling . . . where religious instruction is given, . . . be given by those who have experienced . . . hearts; who have been . . . by . . . grace; and who, feeling . . . own souls, pray and labour earnestly for the salvation of others.

At . . . of fifteen, . . . went, . . . autumn, . . . boarding school in Boston, where . . . remained a year. Here her state of mind was such, that she . . . visit . . .

uncle Huntington's (where ■■■ spent ■■ sabbaths, and with whose family she attended church at the Old South,)—because she was ■■■ ■■■ more religious conversation than was agreeable.

After returning ■■ her father's house, her life was a worldly one, spent much ■■ company.\* ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ time on ■■ visit abroad; ■■■ ■■■ sister, ■■ ■■ letter, informing her of the event, addressed ■■ ■■■ words to her conscience. Though very few, they were "as a nail fastened in a sure place." On returning, after ■■ few days, ■■■ found that ■■■ ■■■ had ■■■ ■■■ impression among ■■■ young. Meetings ■■■ held to pray ■■■ ■■ might be sanctified ■■ them. These she attended; ■■■ found great occasion for complaint against herself, ■■■ she had so little sensibility, though she doubtless ■■■ much.

The following note to ■■ Christian friend, who ■■■ discovered ■■ deep interest in her spiritual welfare, ■■■ to have been written about this time.

"In what words ■■■ ■■ express to you, my dear Miss M'C——, my sincere thanks for the ■■■ tionate and excellent advice which you have given me? and be assured ■■ receive it with pleasure, as coming from one whom I consider as belonging to the fold of ■■■ dear Redeemer. And ■■■ I hesitate ■■ place confidence ■■ the friend I so highly ■■■? Oh! could your kind prayers and wishes ■■ answered, ■■ might hope to join with you, ■■■ ■■■ ■■■ who have ■■■ before you, in those

\* The death of a young relative, an intimate friend of her sister, when she herself was eighteen, appears to have been the first ■■■ of abiding serious impressions.

visions, singing praises in seeming love. How delightful and enviable was her character as you were described; how awful, I fear too applicable to me, is the latter! Ah! I was resolved in my own strength; why then I am this time in this stupid state, I ask myself, *the Saviour?* This idea, many times, rises in my mind, that it is wrong for me to attempt to pray: that it is mockery to pray to the Spirit; but surely my prayers would be answered if I prayed aright. But what would my feelings abandon my duty? Oh! I never can!

‘Perhaps He will admit my plea,  
Perhaps will hear my prayer;  
But if I perish, I must pray,  
And perish only there.’

And what shall I say? Of what avail is the confession of unrepented sins? I can only tell you that I am still ‘in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.’ Oh! my dear friend, may I indulge the hope that I may have an interest in your prayers? Do pray that I may see my situation in true light, and that I may be enabled to clasp my Saviour in the arms of a strong and lively faith, relying upon Him alone for salvation.”

The blessing thus earnestly supplicated has not appear to have been long withheld. Amidst the solemn exercises of one of the religious meetings at this time she attended, she was enabled to devote herself to the service of Christ, though some days previously her anxiety for her health had been becoming very intense, before leaving home.

meeting [redacted] she [redacted] down, and earnestly prayed that [redacted] might be the evening [redacted] her [redacted] Saviour. It was so. [redacted] the meeting closed, [redacted] the assembly was [redacted] prayer, she gave [redacted] her heart to God. This was on the [redacted] August, [redacted]

Writing to [redacted] intimate friend, [redacted] this time, [redacted] having given [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Divine [redacted] which [redacted] been experienced in Norwich, [redacted] says:—"And can you believe, my [redacted] M., [redacted] God, in his infinite mercy, [redacted] pleased [redacted] snatch me as a brand from the burning, and [redacted] I [redacted] join [redacted] precious company of converts, [redacted] before him, angels, and [redacted] [redacted] his for ever? It [redacted] Thursday evening [redacted] I hope I was enabled to cast my [redacted] sin, [redacted] heavy load, [redacted] the [redacted] of Jesus, and submit [redacted] his sceptre. Oh! it [redacted] glorious liberty I experienced; and I could only say, 'Adore, and praise, and wonder!'"

[redacted] reality of the gracious change thus advert- [redacted] to, the subsequent experience [redacted] life [redacted] Miss Huntington [redacted] neither herself [redacted] [redacted] any reason to doubt. She [redacted] evinced [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] received a [redacted] sense of responsibility, [redacted] found [redacted] class of enjoyments. The [redacted] [redacted] residence, Norwich, [redacted] [redacted] have been one of [redacted] pleasant towns in New England, [redacted] bracing much beautiful scenery, and containing a [redacted] of friends, which [redacted] of her intelligence [redacted] [redacted] could not but prize highly; [redacted] these natural [redacted] social advantages, she seems [redacted] have been unwilling merely [redacted] enjoy her- self increasingly; from [redacted] time, it [redacted] [redacted]

desire and purpose to live for the glory of the Redeemer, and the benefit of those around her. The correspondence which she [REDACTED] with numerous friends, living in different states, abundantly shows how predominant this anxiety was in her mind.

To one of her early female associates she thus [REDACTED] :—"Every thing which [REDACTED] you, my dear M., [REDACTED] be interesting [REDACTED] your [REDACTED] friend. I was thinking of you [REDACTED] week, [REDACTED] carring [REDACTED] our days of childhood [REDACTED] intimacy. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] careless days of infantine enjoyment; and had they not been darkened by ingratitude [REDACTED] Heaven and hardness of heart, I [REDACTED] [REDACTED] them with pleasure. But [REDACTED] my past life appears [REDACTED] one entire act of [REDACTED] against [REDACTED] beings. May [REDACTED] future prove my [REDACTED] penitance [REDACTED] amendment."

Alluding [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of religious excitement, during which she had herself become awakened, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] :—"My thoughts then very soon recurred [REDACTED] my dear M——; and I imagined her in [REDACTED] midst [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] privileges and blessings. I had heard that there was a work of grace in Ithaca, and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] hope [REDACTED] my [REDACTED] [REDACTED] been made a subject. Is this the case? Have you 'tasted and [REDACTED] the Lord is gracious?' Have you found the world vanity, and religion [REDACTED] reality? I cannot bear to think for a moment, that you have let [REDACTED] precious a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] improved. But, perhaps, it is [REDACTED] over. Possibly the Spirit [REDACTED] with you; and oh, if [REDACTED] be!—and if it be not, let me intreat you to seek a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] blessing."



Again, at a still later date, as though she leave argument or appeal which might be necessary, she writes:—"your heart, my dear friend, is still in bondage to a dominion, will you not search diligently, there, you are willing to surrender? Possibly favourite propensity has hitherto eluded your scrutiny; which, however trifling, may usurp the place of an God. You must consent, my dear M., be nothing; you then receive all things. Let go every hold; cling the slightest object; for, by retaining the smallest, you degrade, infinitely, the Being who demands your heart; for you place that little thing in petition with Him."

Miss Huntington found occasion for hope, that her earnest endeavours for the spiritual good of this dear friend not in vain.

A heart so affectionate towards those beyond the circle of her father's family, it might be expected, would have most ardent and tender attachments to those more nearly related. Miss M., an only sister, who had married, and removed to a part of the state, Miss Huntington had three brothers; these she loved with the strongest affection, in their temporal and spiritual welfare an habitual and intense interest. Towards her brothers, especially, she showed herself affectionate, judicious, solicitous, and prayerful sister. How they would prosper in the things of life, but much how they should live here as glorify God, and arrive at heaven, were subjects which frequently disclosed her anxiety

to her Christian relatives. It may serve to quicken her character, to quicken in the duties of the same relation, to present a few relating to this point.

her eldest brother, she thus writes:—"I feel depressed this morning; not particularly about myself, but about dear J—. I long to see him interested in the covenant of grace. Do let us be more than ever for his blessing, and let us pray that our faith may not fail." At another time, she says:—"I have been a year's day the subject of religion, and told him I should every day offer a prayer for him in my chamber. He received me kindly, but gave me no reply." For the encouragement of Christian sisters, be said, she found occasion finally to rejoice in the belief that her were vain; her intercessions for brother among "effectual fervent prayers" which avail much.

Writing respecting her younger brother, she says:—"I hope you and your husband will pray for our dear brothers at home, who are just the influenced by evil companions. I am very anxious lest they lose moral restraint. I often weep in for them, and sometimes think I suffer mother's anxiety, in degree, if in. This is my trials, and one which you, sister, did not experience. I strive not to be unduly anxious, but I do earnestly desire their conversion. P— seems to be ambitious to make the best use of his advantages, and I hope his collegiate course will be honourable; but the temptations are

are great. Yet we must leave all with God, being "careful for nothing." Oh for such a spirit! When I think of the revival here, five years since, I wonder that I did not wrestle more earnestly with God for the extension of his grace. But the season is past:—I will say, never to return, for I trust will."

Huntington's second brother, having assisted his father in business till the age of twenty-one years, removed to New York. Her subsequent letters to him give evidence of the new and interest with which she entered into the scenes of mercantile life in the city; what assiduity she sought the influence and habits of life which should be honourable, safe, and promotive of his own happiness; but especially lead him to thoughts and duties becoming one having higher interests than any temporal

Miss Huntington had the sweet satisfaction, at length, in seeing this brother rejoicing in the same hope, and uniting with the church of

her youngest brother, however, seems to have been the object of her most intense and protracted interest. Not that she loved him more than others, for it does not appear to have been any thing of favouritism in her mind. Being the design of her father to educate him in one of the liberal professions, and the early promise of giving hope of future usefulness, her affection for him, and her feelings as a Christian, led her ardently to desire that he might preach "the unsearchable riches of Christ." With

she prayed, and endeavoured to [ ] to [ ] for [ ] conversion; [ ] solicitude she sought to win him [ ] Christ, and endeavoured to aid him in his Christian course; with what kindness she watched [ ] him in long [ ] distressing sickness, and in the hour of death, will appear in the following passages from her correspondence.

"I am glad to hear that you have some regulations [ ] for the improvement [ ] your time; but their importance and efficacy will only be maintained by [ ] practice of them. The talents which a kind God has given you will be worse than lost, if you permit them to run [ ] They [ ] will require your steady and [ ] improvement.

Our dear father regards your [ ] character [ ] reputation with peculiar interest. As his prospects for the possession of [ ] are so much darkened, I hope that [ ] his children [ ] [ ] enjoyment. But [ ] depend [ ] individual exertions.

"To tell you, my beloved Peter, how much I [ ] in regard to your own reputation, and the honour [ ] your friends—and [ ] of all, [ ] character which you [ ] forming for eternity—would be impossible. Suffice it to say, a large portion of [ ] heart [ ] occupied by you and your [ ] prospects.

"Be industrious, and all things will be easy."

[ ] kind regard with which she [ ] into his college relations and pursuits, is indicated in the following extract:—"I should like very [ ] know what impression my [ ] making [ ] the faculty of good old Yale. [ ]

does not require any repetition of our wishes respecting him."

The following letter, accompanying one received from him, was written on hearing of a revival in Yale College, and of his awakening to religious inquiry, and indicates that his spiritual condition was the absorbing subject of her thoughts.

"These few lines, my dear sister, we received from P. yesterday, and I cannot omit sending them to you, that you may be quickened by prayer for him. It is a day of trial with him; and oh! shall we be cold and unfaithful? I know there was a revival in college, and have prayed earnestly that P. might be in it; but when I see my feelings and desires almost intense for utterance. He speaks the language of an awakened sinner. The complaint of such a one is usually of hardness of heart.

"I know I am unworthy of such a favour as the conversion of a brother; but God can glorify himself; and I hope it is my duty to be glorified. I have devoted my day to humiliation and prayer. My strength is weak—very weak. I never felt my own impotence more than at present. I know that in this revival many will be taken, and others left. Jehovah's ways are not our ways, and I desire to be submissive; but we are justified in seeking redemption for our friends."

To my brother, she writes, as follows:—  
"To give you any adequate answer to the questions produced by your letter, my dear brother, is impossible. Indeed, you will never realize them un-

less [ ] are brought to experience 'fear and trembling,' with earnest [ ] for a near relative, to [ ] 'the day of salvation' has arrived, and which, if misimproved, [ ] add to his condemnation.

"I feel so much for you, that I can hardly write, lest I should weaken any impression which the Spirit may have produced in your mind. What shall I say to you? 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, [ ] thou [ ] in the way [ ] him.' Wait not, my dear brother, for deeper convictions; your heart can be softened only at [ ] foot of [ ] cross. An impenitent sinner is a hardened [ ]; [ ] [ ] penitence carries [ ] soul [ ] to Jesus, where pardoning love [ ] secured. There will [ ] discover its 'exceeding sinfulness,' and there [ ] you [ ] [ ] it. [ ] [ ] P., [ ] [ ] in convictions. You say [ ] you are [ ] [ ] an [ ] in [ ] Saviour—go [ ] him, then, immediately. [ ] mit your hardened and rebellious heart to [ ] disposal and government. There is peace no where else; [ ] is safety in no other resort. Repent, and believe now, and the work is done.

"I waited [ ] such a sense of my sins as [ ] me a worthy object of God's mercy; but I waited in vain. On one evening I was brought to feel that tears and distress could not avail, and that it [ ] my duty to believe. I cast myself [ ] compassion of [ ] Saviour, as a poor, blind, hardened, helpless wretch; [ ] [ ] found joy and peace in believing.

"I tremble while I think that some will be taken, and others left. Your room-mate is taken; [ ]

not you left. I rejoice that you have pious friends around you. Have you seen Mr. W.? But alas! friends can do nothing for you. The cause is between God and your own soul. We have prayed for you, especially since we heard of the revival in college.

"Dear brother, should this [redacted] away, and leave you unconverted, I should [redacted] despair. You would be [redacted] susceptible of future impressions, and your hard heart would be harder still."

The brother became hopefully a subject of Divine grace [redacted] during his [redacted] visit at home, [redacted] college vacation, Miss Huntington writes to her sister respecting him:—"It is [redacted] unusual joy and gratitude [redacted] I would [redacted] you, [redacted] P. gives good evidence of a change [redacted] heart. His religion shows [redacted] in [redacted] temper and conduct, in tenderness of conscience, and a desire to know more of [redacted] way [redacted] salvation. [redacted] does [redacted] seem [redacted] [redacted] the work is done, and that he may fold [redacted] hands; [redacted] [redacted] feels that he has just commenced a warfare. [redacted] enjoys [redacted] devotions, [redacted] [redacted] word; [redacted] appears humble, affectionate, [redacted] [redacted] ciliating to all. I cannot say [redacted] that I still 'rejoice with trembling,' and do [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] for him; but I certainly never witnessed so striking a [redacted] change in any individual; and [redacted] [redacted] noticed by all. If [redacted] remain stedfast, I have no doubt he [redacted] be a minister of the gospel. Pray [redacted] he may not be deceived, or grow careless in the ways of [redacted] Lord."

The tenour of letters subsequent to these, indicates relief [redacted] [redacted] anxious feelings fully here [redacted] pressed. Through Divine goodness, and [redacted] [redacted]

swer to prayer, she was permitted to rejoice in seeing him, at length, established in piety, and found comfort in his entrance on the work of the gospel ministry.

The following is the relation of this subject :—

“ MONDAY

“ Your good letter, my beloved brother, I may truly say, afforded me more heartfelt pleasure than any previous which I received, either from yourself, or any other person. The expression in your last, ‘I have, with the assistance of God, determined to devote myself to the gospel ministry,’ precoded, as it were, by my desires after holiness, like sweet music to my soul. You have been borne upon my feeble prayer with energy and constancy by any other dear friend from the peculiar temptations of your constitution and circumstances. Since I first began to pray for you, it has been my earnest petition that you might be an ambassador of Christ; until you requested that I would not ask any thing definitely for you. The time, however, that I approached the throne of God previous to the arrival of your letter, I once more, in submission, supplicate that you might preach the gospel. Dear brother, it is a ‘good work;’ for a young man in these days, the best and most important. May God abundantly prepare you to become ‘a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.’ ”

The anticipations thus fondly cherished were not, in the secret design of Providence, to be



realized. For the purpose of obtaining ■■■ to prosecute ■■■ professional studies, and also for ■■■ benefit ■■ be derived to his own character, the brother thus tenderly beloved ■■■ to Natchez, Mississippi, to engage in the labour of ■ private tutor ■ ■ family. In consequence, remotely, of an injury which he received previous to ■■ departure hither, his health finally failed, so that he was compelled to relinquish his professional studies. At length his disease assumed such ■ character, ■ to confine him to his father's house, where ■■ sister devoted herself exclusively to the ■■■ of him, for his few remaining days. Death, at length, finished the disappointment of her expectations of his entrance on the ministry of the gospel on earth: while she and her friends rejoiced in hope that he was only transferred to higher and holier services "in the presence of God." The following extract from a letter to her sister shows the family, ■ they ■■■ watching around his dying-bed, and entering upon the days of mourning. After giving many particular and affecting details of his last days, she thus describes the scene ■ his dying hour:

"The soul ■■■ fast preparing to leave ■■ tabernacle below, to dwell where the Lamb himself should feed it. After prayer, all assembled in ■■ chamber—breakfast ■■■ forgotten—and the morning ■■■ spent in witnessing the ravages of death upon that loved form—until ■ quarter before eleven, when the spirit was released. His struggles ■■■ severe, though the physicians thought ■■■ insensible to pain. At ■■ time his whole frame quivered, every fibre being affected in ■ way

that I never beheld before. The room █████ filled with sympathizing relatives and friends, our dear minister, and the two physicians. Mamma expressed a wish that █████ of the promises of the gospel might be repeated; and her request █████ kindly regarded by Mr. Dickinson, who also prayed. After which papa made a most affecting prayer, alluding to the circumstances of his birth, and commending his dying child to God, and giving up all his children █████ more to Him. He then made another prayer for you, especially. It █████ an impressive █████ to █████ present, and very touching. In a few moments after 'that languishing head █████ at rest,' I felt somewhat like David, who █████ and washed himself, and his countenance █████ more sad. I rejoiced for him. The physicians, with our kind neighbour, Mr. R., performed the last sad offices to the precious one; after which his lifeless form █████ very dear to us, until it █████ consigned to its narrow house. Our *first* mournful pleasure in the morning, and the █████ night, █████ to visit the lovely remains, which █████ seemed almost like an angel's dwelling. Our hearts █████ knit together by █████ ties. We had no █████ or preparation to distract █████ minds, and during the whole of that week, █████ could sit down together, and █████ of the sainted spirit who had gone █████ mingle its celestial sympathies with its angel mother and its blessed Saviour."

It may be a not unsuitable close █████ the present chapter, to mention the lively interest which Miss Huntington took in █████ conversion of her more distant relatives and acquaintances. This █████ manifested in various ways; especially by making

them ■ subject of her prayers, and endeavouring to enlist her Christian friends in the same object ; proposing ■ them the consecration of stated ■ to ■ purpose. Scattered through her letters ■ found various passages, which show her consciousness of the necessity of prayer, and the solicitude with which she watched for encouragement ■ to the duty. A few extracts, from among many, illustrating these remarks, will be given.

"M. and myself have ■ apart four o'clock every afternoon ■ pray for —. We want to get courage to mention it to A., that she may observe the ■ season."

Writing to ■ of a very dear family, she says :—  
"I do not know that a single day has passed, since my return, that I have not commended each ■ of you ■ God."

The following ■ addressed to ■ aunt :—"I ■ much rejoiced to hear of the happy change in your son. We have great encouragement for prayer ; and spiritual blessings are the best which can be bestowed. Sister and myself have, for several years, remembered the descendants of ■ honoured grandfather Huntington, in concert, on Tuesday evenings ; and it ■ peculiarly pleasant ■ to be encouraged in the duty, by instances of conversion in any branch of the family. It is a privilege to be permitted to present the various cases of each family before the mercy seat. Would ■ be agreeable ■ you, my dear aunt, to join the concert ; and to mention it to ■ R., when you ■ her, and to your son ? In grandmamma Lanman's family ■ have ■ similar concert ■ Thursdays. It ■ indeed a day of blessings to

the church, and if 'sinners cannot sin ■ cheap ■ ■ formerly,' surely professing Christians have much greater responsibilities. Let ■ bless God that they ■ waking from their slumbers, and ere long the church will 'put ■ her beautiful garments.'

"I am glad you pray for J., and M., and G. Since the revival commenced, I have witnessed ■ to prayers offered years since. Can it be ■ shall ■ meet, ■ family in heaven?

"Will you pray for uncle T., Tuesday ■ ings? Have we not encouragement in our Tuesday concert? Nine grand-children, and ■ daughter with her husband, of our honoured grandfather, have become pious within the ■ year! A. and H. R. join the church about this time. Cousin M. and J. leave ■ week; the latter I believe ■ much of serious things; and brother — requested me to pray particularly for the former, ■ he thought her impressed ■ Thursday evening by ■ of Dr. Payson, from the text, 'To-day, if ye ■ hear ■ voice,' etc. I think a great deal of y ■ children, and intended to have asked Mr. H. ■ they manifest any susceptibility on religious subjects. I want to hear them sing, 'Hosanna,' in infancy.

"I should have mentioned in my last, ■ uncle T.'s oldest daughter is a subject of the revival in Brooklyn: all grandpapa's female descendants, of any maturity of age, ■ ■ pious."

## CHAPTER II.

Views of Christian Duty, and Habits of Life—Interest in Revivals of Religion, and in Benevolent Operations—Travelling Acquaintances.

WE have spoken of Miss Huntington as of intelligent and cultivated mind. The remarks on various subjects, particularly those of moral interest, which occur in her correspondence, indicate habits of discriminating thought, which speak well alike for her talents and training. A few of these—and a few only—are here introduced, by way of illustrating the preparation she was imperceptibly, and perhaps unconsciously, making for future usefulness.

*Influence of cheerfulness.*—"Last night I awoke, and lay thinking upon the dark side of every thing, but this morning I feel better. It is sinful to indulge in such feelings. I think I ought to pray for a cheerful spirit. Confinement and solitude are extremely injurious to mind and body. Activity and social enjoyment are imperative duties. It is necessary also 'to get out of ourselves;' for God is absolutely so."

"I hope you will try to think much. Keep your mind cheerful. Look upon your mercies, and feel that your pecuniary gifts are for your present health and enjoyment. Use them

liberally ■ such. ■ is God's will that you ■ do ■ He will provide for the future."

"Your letter gave ■ both pleasure ■ pain. I beg you will not, as Mr. Cecil says, permit your 'feelings ■ take away ■ of your life.' I know ■ I ■ the person ■ recommend fortitude, and the usual prozing in regard to its exercise I would avoid. But we know that anxiety does ■ lessen the evil of any thing.

"When is your thanksgiving? Do you recollect that ■ ancestors, after appointing ■ number of fasts, in the midst of their perplexities resolved ■ they would appoint ■ day of thanksgiving, ■ acknowledge their mercies, ■ well as deplore their misfortunes, and it seemed to be accepted. Do, my dear S., strive to keep from despondency, and enjoy, with your husband and children, the domestic blessings which surround you. It may prove ■ permanent injury ■ your children, ■ the sun- ■ of a mother's face, which often furnishes such delightful associations, is clouded by depressed feelings. Once, since my return home, when ■ unconscious shade passed ■ my face, E. ■ to me, ■ scrutinized my countenance with much intenseness; and ■ led to ■ that children notice the expression very readily, and their own is moulded by that of others with whom they associate constantly."

*Benefits of spiritual trials.*—"Any event which draws God's children to himself is auspicious. I have been thinking lately that afflictions should ■ be termed mysterious. As sinners ■ should expect them, and regard them as the principal means which God uses to discipline ■ soul, ■

it for heaven. We cannot pro- without them. They are evidences that mercy hovers us."

*Living above the world.*—"Time, with me, is upon rapid wing, every day is with care. I try to keep my eyes upon things, and to feel about worldly things. Mr. Cecil recommends,—like a transacting business in the rain. But I have an opposing principle in my members."

*Effect of a revival.*—"A revival is a discriminating. It shows who are for the Lord. It has been a profitable season. I hope a re-conversion. Never did sin appear so heinous, and Christ so essential and precious. Yet, although sins, general and particular, have humbled me to dust, I go not mourning: I have a complete Saviour, and I can lift my head with joy."

*Work in the church.*—"I am every day more impressed with the conviction, that holiness in the church does more for its prosperity than any thing else. We look around, and expect to see converts multiplied, but our hearts must be purified, and our deportment rectified."

*Love.*—"Religion shines purer and brighter in the exercise of love, than in highly-wrought experiences."

*Expenditures of Christian benevolence.*—"I am than ever confirmed in my opinion, that the amount which Christians bestow in charity should not be prescribed. Dr. Alexander, in his missionary says, 'Let every one follow the suggestings and promptings of his benevolent feelings, and as he purposeth in his heart, so

him give; for the Lord loveth a cheerful giver. The temple of God was reared of old by free-will offerings, and the spiritual temple must [REDACTED] rise in the [REDACTED] way. They will be blessed indeed to whom shall be granted such love to Christ, [REDACTED] such benevolence [REDACTED] that they will cheerfully offer, not merely a part, but the whole of what they possess, for the furtherance of the Redeemer's kingdom.' Doubtless, many disapproved of [REDACTED] poor widow's bestowing her whole living, and [REDACTED] know [REDACTED] Mary's costly sacrifice elicited blame. Surely, unless a [REDACTED] spirit pervade the church, benevolent operations [REDACTED] cease, for many of them [REDACTED] greatly involved."

*Conduct of benevolent societies.*—"Do you not think that it is [REDACTED] consistent with the spirit of the gospel to trust, from year to year, in Him who has [REDACTED] in his hands? Is it not conforming [REDACTED] worldly principles to accumulate large funds? [REDACTED] do [REDACTED] assert, but only propose a query. When you speak to people respecting the embarrassments of [REDACTED] society, they reply, 'Why do they not use the money which they have, and when that is gone, [REDACTED] will furnish more?' And these are not opposers, but hearty friends. There is [REDACTED] doubt that a spirit of benevolence will increase; and [REDACTED] Christians become more separate from the world, every succeeding year [REDACTED] furnish sufficient for [REDACTED] exigencies."

*Selfishness.*—"It is useful to go abroad occasionally: but [REDACTED] fix [REDACTED] thoughts habitually upon the interests of Christ's kingdom, which [REDACTED] occupying the heavenly world, [REDACTED] be 'selfish;' and, for myself, I do not wish [REDACTED] in



any place where these are not the predominant subjects. Do you ever notice particularly that, in the Lord's prayer, petitions relative to the kingdom are placed before our own individual wants? Would it not be profitable to follow this arrangement in our closet duties, and thus in our prayers 'seek first the kingdom of God?' and possibly it might have an effect to weaken our attachment to the things of the world, and our private interests."

*Of self.*—"It is a mistaken idea that self-denial for Christ can be practised without inconvenience, and without a consciousness, in every act, that self-love is mortified. Yet I believe the difficulties of self-denial are more in anticipation than in reality; rather they are diminished as we advance in the path; like the thorns which was presented to the 'pilgrim Good Intent,' when ascending the hill, the thorns of which, soon as he had courage to touch it, crushed beneath his hand."

*Dangers of the church.*—"I have lately thought much of the present dangers of the church. The accession of numbers calculated to induce idleness; and the activity, pride. Unless the principle of self-denial be raised, those who flock into it from the ranks of the wealthy and the young, will cause the separating wall to be demolished. Let the days of Constantine be remembered. This is the first experiment which the church, as a body, ever made for the conversion of the world; and it would not be strange if self-exaltation should make it necessary to purify the church humble her through the fire. I only mention these reflections

[REDACTED] occasion for prayer, [REDACTED] of discouragement. I wish that some minister [REDACTED] preach upon the present dangers of the church. Daniel, 4th chapter, 28—37 verses, would be a good text."

[REDACTED] deportment.—"A minister, if [REDACTED] his dignity, [REDACTED] hardly be [REDACTED] accessible. Sympathetic benevolence is the very [REDACTED] of piety, [REDACTED] all-powerful in its influence. Who [REDACTED] withstand mercy and gentleness?"

*Activity in duty* [REDACTED] *antidote* [REDACTED] *affliction*.—"I very much fear, my dear [REDACTED], that you [REDACTED] exhausting the energies of your immortal soul in the retrospection of past [REDACTED] and enjoyments. You will forgive my plainness, but I cannot forbear urging you to change the current of your thoughts, and seek from the exercise of disinterested benevolence that enjoyment which [REDACTED] been denied from other [REDACTED]. I believe that I [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] way evince the sincerity of my affection [REDACTED] strongly, as by striving to withdraw you from the contemplation of the past, and to lead you [REDACTED] resolve upon the cheerful, and persevering, and soul-exalting service of Him who has a perfect right [REDACTED] dispose of [REDACTED] your [REDACTED]. Do not tempt him to take from you still other, and it may be, dearer blessings than you have already forfeited. Our lot [REDACTED] not cast beneath the enervating influence of [REDACTED] Italian skies, [REDACTED] the luxurious gales of Eastern climes, but we [REDACTED] free-born American women, formed for higher pursuits and nobler purposes—for the exercise of mental energy, vigour in action, and elevation of soul. Far [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] despise [REDACTED] lightly speak of [REDACTED] gentle graces and yielding affections of our

but I do feel that no [ ] in [ ] favoured [ ] pine and die for [ ] of objects [ ] and absorb the faculties of her soul. The precepts of our holy religion, drawn out in the daily practice of life, can make [ ] heaven below; and how [ ] are the streams of mercy which [ ] can augment, if we but throw our whole hearts into the service of Him whose love [ ] passes all that earth has to bestow! [ ] is ungrateful, it is unsafe, [ ] brood [ ] [ ] disappointments of life, clinging to broken reeds and broken cisterns, while [ ] mind [ ] [ ] lose [ ] vigour, and become unfit for [ ] plain, important, and every day duties of life. Think, —, how brief is our temporal existence, and how short the [ ] of service and of trial, to be rewarded by [ ] eternity of perfect bliss. [ ] Saviour [ ] hard master, when he assures us, [ ] greater [ ] afflictions here, if sanctified, the more intense will be our joy hereafter? Oh, look into the Bible, and become imbued with its spirit, [ ] you will despise, you [ ] be ashamed of the [ ] which concentrates your affections, your sympathies, to any thing merely earthly. Do not be displeased, my dear friend, it is because I love you,—love your soul [ ] [ ] imperishable existence, destined to a [ ] more exalted sphere than this niche of time, that I write thus plainly."

*Excitement.*—"The old-fashioned quietude of domestic life, in this region, [ ] least, [ ] much interrupted by the bustle and excitement of the present day. Do you not think that [ ] is injurious [ ] the character [ ] live upon excitement? I think [ ] [ ] had any superintendence of girls, I should

strive to have it avoided in their education. It produces an artificial stimulus, which [REDACTED] later must end in reaction, leaving the character [REDACTED] and spiritless. Fixed principles of action, having their foundation in truth, will [REDACTED] [REDACTED] animate the soul sufficiently, and give permanent vivacity and cheerfulness, instead of being lost by effervescence. Excitement, however, is the order of the day, and I do not consider myself free from [REDACTED] injurious influence."

*Affectionate manners in ministers.*—"How much ministers and religious teachers gain by a tender style! I hope, dear brother, you will [REDACTED] withhold the pungent doctrines of the gospel; but I do hope you will cultivate that affectionate solemnity which accomplishes much [REDACTED] than harsh- [REDACTED] A minister preaches by his looks, his attitudes, and his tones, out of the pulpit and in it, as well as by what he says. Oh! I do long to see love the prominent, all-pervading characteristic [REDACTED] every Christian."

*Family self-complacency.*—"If [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 'Huntingtons' [REDACTED] useful in their generation, [REDACTED] is of little consequence whether they are conspicuous. The applause of the world is but a breath, and valueless [REDACTED] many accounts. In the first place, the standard is very imperfect; adulation, also, is often insincere; and [REDACTED] vanity attaches [REDACTED] more to what is said than [REDACTED] meant."

Miss Huntington was solicitous for the prosperity of religion in various circles of society other than those with which she [REDACTED] personally [REDACTED] versant. With the enlargement [REDACTED] heart which marks the devoted Christian, she rejoiced in

revivals of religion wherever they occurred. Her anxiety respecting its prosperity in Norwich was habitual, when there was not a revival in actual progress. When such did occur, they were her times of intense interest—of lively anxiety—and also of solemn elevated joy. She prayed much for the blessings of the Spirit on those around her; encouraged others to do the same; watched for answers to prayer, and for the first evidences of Divine influence on the hearts of Christians and the unconverted; interested herself in the progress of the thoughtless and careless, as well as of awakened and converted persons; and entered into the joy of the angels of God in heaven, over one sinner that repenteth, with a liveliness of gratitude rarely surpassed. Her letters to her friends abounded in details of the interesting scenes and persons passing, and indicated that she was a rich sharer in the spiritual blessings of such seasons.

The same devoted piety which inclined her to pray for the influences of the Holy Spirit in revivals of religion, also led her to take a steady and fervent interest in the advancement of the kingdom of Christ every where. The concert in prayer among Christians for missions, sabbath schools, revivals in colleges, and other specific objects, on which in late years Christians have been "agreed together," always received her careful observance. In promoting the great work of Christian benevolence in operation for spreading the gospel in our dark and ruined world, she bore an active, and often a leading part with her Christian friends. No one entered with

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messenger of glad tidings to a guilty world ! I have more than once, of late, wished myself a young minister. The triumphs of Divine grace, the presages of millennial glory, sometimes induce such overpowering impulses in my soul, that I am ready to burst the confines of my sex, and go forth a public ambassador for Christ. To check such feelings, which should not be deliberately indulged, requires an effort."

She was conscientiously mindful of the apostolic precept, which enjoins us, in our labours for souls, to be "instant in and out of season." Hence she made it her aim to be to a right account the casual associations into which her journeys brought her. The following is a letter, addressed to a lady of Unitarian sentiments, with whom she had had much incidental intercourse of this kind, and will show how fidelity to her principles may be combined with most perfect delicacy and propriety.

"NORWICH, 7.

"My dear Mrs. A.—You will perhaps be surprised to receive a letter from me, as I made no promise of that effect when we parted ; but I am very desirous to hear from you, and begin to feel that I shall not have this pleasure, unless I bring you in debt. After I had returned home, and became settled in the quiet of domestic pleasures, and began to reflect seriously upon the events of our mountain excursion, I was assured that an all-wise ruling Providence had exerted a special agency in them. It could not be a mere accident, that we were drawn together for so many days, once entire strangers, but soon endeared friends. For

myself, possessed of naturally strong affections, I may say ■ ■ I shall ever retain a lively recollection ■ those interesting ■ ■ and that among the friends of my fleeting years, those ■ ■ Mountain memory will hold ■ important place. Eternity will develop ■ the features of that interesting journey, and their influence upon the future destiny of each.

“ I am aware, my dear madam, that ■ ■ views upon ■ important subject ■ dissimilar ; and, perhaps, you will deem it strange that I touch upon it ; yet I cannot hesitate, for my principles and feelings always impel me to remind my friends—those whom I love especially—that ■ ■ fellow travellers to a region of more intense interest than any earthly spot can boast. How often, during ■ ■ rides, did I cherish the ardent wish, that we might all be prepared to meet where separation is unknown ! And excuse me, if I add, that the prayer has unceasingly risen, that the ■ ■ Almighty Saviour upon whom all my hopes rest, may be the chosen portion of each of my ■ ■ panions. ■ it is idolatry to exalt to the throne of my heart this great ‘ High Priest of my profession,’ yet I fear not to appear with these principles before the tribunal of Jehovah. Since God has apparently owned the efforts of that portion of professing Christians who maintain these views, is it not safe, my dear friend, to make ■ ■ subject of ■ ■ prayer, that, ■ the natural heart ■ so utterly destitute of merit ■ to require ■ Divine expiation for sin, we may be enabled fully ■ believe in so essential ■ truth. This religion ■ one eminently calculated, ■ ■ very nature, ■ produce



■ peace of mind wholly independent of earthly joys. Yea, it becomes ■ vigorous, ■ sublunary pleasures disappoint and lose their influence. When the idols of this world are snatched from our hearts, they become more purified for the residence of Immanuel, through the 'Comforter' which ■ promised ■ his ascension.

" I will not apologise, my dear madam, for ■ introduction of ■ subject which holds ■ first place in my thoughts; for the recollection of your ■ deportment forbids ■ ■ cherish the apprehension that you will be displeased."

## CHAPTER III.

Commencement and progress of interest in Missions.—Efforts among the Mobegan Indians.

THE object of the present chapter is to give some extracts from the correspondence of Miss Huntington, which show the commencement and progress of missionary tendencies in her mind. To go back, and see her first thoughts on the missionary service; and to follow her through successive years, to the time when Divine Providence opened the door for her entrance upon it, indicates how great a change may take place on the subject, even in the mind of a Christian.

Writing to her sister, January 21, 1823, she says, "Mr. M. took some pains to convince me, that I ought to be a missionary; but I told him I had thought that my calling."

The subject, however, in the course of this year, was brought providentially before the mind of a much esteemed cousin, and some change was evidently taking place in her views relative to it. She writes, September 10:—"Grandmamma L. says she thinks that cousin — might be useful at home, on missionary ground; but mamma does not appear pleased with her plan. I asked grandmamma why it should not be consistent —"

our friends to make sacrifices for ■■ church, as well ■■ for others."

October 3, 1824.—"Mr. Gridley, ■■ agent of ■■ American Board, preached here ■■ sabbath, ■■ ■■ return in the course of ■■ week or two, to establish associations among ■■ He ■■■■ go ■■ Palestine, and I should think him well calculated for the situation. How missions increase in importance! It ■■■■ to me that ■■ classes and ages should be excited to ■■■■ effort for them. Children might do much, by devoting ■■ hour ■■ ■■ in ■■ week ■■ employments for their aid. ■■ intend that S. shall learn to do something in reference to the great object."

August 29, 1826.—"I have thought much, recently, upon the subject of missions. I ■■■■ felt ■■ duty to go myself to the heathen. But I do feel that ■■ ought to make every exertion with my hands—my all—in their behalf. How much we might do by devoting an hour every day ■■ ■■■■ employment for them!"—"We have not money, but ■■ have time and strength, the talents which God has ■■■■ ■■ to bestow upon us, and for which we must account. The cry is, 'More funds, and more shall be accomplished.' ■■ hope God will enable me ■■ ■■■■ the resolutions which ■■ have recently made, respecting these duties. I shall ■■ no less guilty than the possessor of thousands of gold and silver. It requires ■■ stronger effort for ■■ covetous man to bestow his wealth, than for the naturally active ■■ put forth ■■ strength, and redeem ■■ time."

February 28, 1827.—"I have become a subscriber ■■ the Missionary Herald; the ■■■■ ■■■■

numbers of which are very interesting. ■■■ you not think the missionary cause is constantly gaining ground? What ■ privilege to be engaged in it!"

The following remark ■■■ made after the ■■■ version of one of her brothers:—

August 27, 1827.—"At ■ recent ■■■ class, Mr. Mitchell remarked upon the costly sacrifice ■■■ Mary offered to ■■■ Saviour, in gratitude for the restoration of her brother Lazarus, as an example ■ those whom God has blessed in the conversion of their friends. It went to my heart. I ■■ deficient in gratitude and devotedness."

September 8, 1828.—"I read ■■■ time since, with much feeling, 'Missionary Paper, No. 9,'\* and have re-perused ■ of late. I also read ■■■ from it at our Missionary Association. Have you read the ■■■ entitled 'True Believer Bountiful?' It is ■ sermon of Mr. Clark's, one or ■■ sections of which are introduced into the Missionary Paper, No. 9. I think the plan proposed in the Missionary Herald, which I have just received, is the best which has appeared, for the arrangement of annual meetings and collections."

November 1.—"P. M.—I have put on my ■■ and habit to attend the Monthly Concert, but the rain makes ■■ doubtful about my duty. ■■ three ■■ four only could meet, it would be pleasant ■■ ■■ a little to ■■ cloud of incense which ■■

\* Published by the American ■■■ of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—title, "Something has been done during the last forty ■■■;" a tract of thrilling interest.

rising every hour of the twenty-four. — Evening. ■ have returned from the Ladies' Meeting, ■ nine assembled; and I hope we were not wholly destitute of the spirit of the occasion. In the 'Recorder' a series of pieces ■ published, adapted ■ the monthly concert. The last, entitled 'The Alternative,' is calculated to ■ ■ new ■ of feelings, in regard to the duty of Christians.

December 15, 1829, after being permitted to rejoice in the conversion of her second brother, she says:—"I feel as if I should rejoice to be a missionary to the heathen. We thank-offering. Our dear father has appeared very happy in looking upon us all."

January 15, 1830.—“I regret to hear what you say of a deficiency of missionaries. I have thought, lately, that if individuals from what are called ‘the first families,’ of both sexes, were to dedicate themselves to the work, it would give a new impulse to the cause. Suppose, for instance, one from the midst of our pleasant circle, in Norwich, were to go to the heathen; would not our monthly concerts have a deeper interest? Would our hearts be so inflamed with new zeal and self-denial? Could not every place furnish and support a missionary? Oh! how many hundreds that are sinking into misery while we write. Are we so in danger of fixing our eyes upon the future prospects of the church, rather than upon the souls who are perishing every passing hour? It appears to me there is no time to be lost in consulting with pride, under the specious names of ‘respectability, suitable conformity,’ etc. We are with the present generation of heathen, our brothers and sisters

and neighbours, whose cries ring in our ears, that we have to do. And certainly, in regard to our country, there is no moment to spare, 'prevention is better than cure.' Let the world, who certainly form the majority, spend their energies in holding up no longer the inventions which some day be overthrown; but let Christians sell the souls of their fellow-men so cheap a rate. Sacrifices must be sacrifices; they require a struggle with selfishness, of which we expect to feel them, and suffer for them. Have you not persons profess to keep a fast, and because they felt hungry, go and eat something? Christians must learn to attach no meaning to such passages as these: 'My kingdom is not of this world.' 'Be not conformed to this world.' 'A peculiar people, zealous of good works,' etc."

At a time when she spent her sabbaths in teaching a sabbath school, to which she walked six miles, she writes, September 11, 1831:—"It is astonishing what an effect is produced upon my social interests by my absence from our church every sabbath. I scarcely know who are in town, how the congregation look. Yet it is a self-denial which ought to be practised for the good of others. The missionaries give up every thing. I should like to go to the Washington Islands, mentioned by Mr. Stewart, where no Christian has been. But my path seems plainly marked out; and I wish, dear brother, you would pray that I may have grace to subordinate every duty to those filial ones which are now so important."

In October of this year, (1831,) ■ appears her mind ■ made such progress on the subject of missions, that she came to the conclusion ■ pressed in the following extract:—"Our annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society ■ very interesting. I then made the resolution, that whenever my dear parents want me no longer, if unfettered, ■ I am now, I ■ devote myself personally to a mission among the heathen. So you may consider me henceforth a missionary in heart; and when circumstances favour, ■ ■ ready ■ resign me, unless God should put insurmountable obstacles in my way."

But ■ was not in reading missionary intelligence, and reflecting upon it, only, that Miss Huntington was cherishing the spirit of missions. As early ■ the year 1827, she had become interested in the condition and necessities of ■ remnant of Mohegan Indians, living six miles from Norwich. Here, in 1830, she commenced, in ■ junction with a valuable female associate, the sabbath school referred to in the preceding page; and in the ■ of the same year concerned herself in the circulation of ■ subscription to provide for them a place of worship, ■ also ■ preacher; requesting prayers for the success of which object, she says, "It is ■ great weight upon my mind, and I never sympathized so feelingly with the missionaries abroad, ■ now."

Under date of October 25, 1830, she addressed a letter ■ the subject to Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, giving a

brief review of the condition of the remnant of this tribe of Indians. ██████████ thus concludes her appeal ██████████ their behalf:—

“After such protracted neglect of their best interests, the Indians ██████████ surprised ██████████ a renewal of effort, on the part of the whites, and ██████████ hardly believe that it is not dictated by some selfish principle, ██████████ destined soon to evaporate. They will speak, however, of the ‘good meetings’ and ‘beautiful singing’ which they had among them many years ago.

“Our sabbath school is held in a house ██████████ pined by the relatives of Rev. Sampson Occum. His sister, Lucy Tantiquigon, died ██████████ winter ██████████ the age of ninety-eight. Her children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children now dwell there in one habitation. She left a sweet savour behind her; and her children, two of them, ██████████ least, give evidence of piety. The Lord will bless these Indians, I fully believe, if suitable measures are taken by the agents of his will. Much interesting matter might be collected respecting the tribe. The history of Mr. Occum is identified with that of Dartmouth College, and ██████████ of his manuscripts ██████████ still accessible.

“If consistent with your engagements, respected sir, may I hope soon to hear from you? If your communication should be in the form of counsel, it would gratify ██████████ much, as ██████████ presume you ██████████ no stranger to that intense interest in ██████████ object, which occupies one’s waking and sleeping hours. ██████████ the more solicitous respecting this, because I feel ██████████ is the ██████████ time for action; ██████████



the present efforts are laboriously sustained, ■ especial reference to more efficient ■■■■■. Should these fail, and the existing interest subside, ■ fear ■ set time ■ favour this interesting people would have passed away, and their blood for ■■■■■ in ■■■■■ skirts.

"We shall wait, sir, until the receipt of your letter, before making any systematic arrangement ■ obtain funds for the support of ■ missionary; assuring you, however, that not an iota of the burden of that shall rest upon the society of which you ■■■ the organ."

November 2.—"You inquire respecting my plans for Mohegan. ■■■ R. of Montville, and myself, have engaged to keep ■ weekly school for the Indian children, this winter, taking weeks alternately. We meet there, on horseback, tomorrow, to reconnoitre the ground; and expect to ■■■■■ on Monday, after Thanksgiving. I have written ■ Mr. Evarts on the condition of the Indians, and our plans; and we hope that, like those in the ■■■■■ of New York, they will be taken under the patronage of the American Board, if the funds ■■■ furnished by Connecticut. You know all the Indians ■■■ regarded by that body ■ ■ foreign nation. The corner stone of the church ■ to be laid ■■■ I ■■■ my interest for them in- ■■■■■ every hour."

Nov. 3.—"My tour among the Indians, yesterday, ■■■ interesting. ■■■ necessary to take a guide; and you would have been quite amused to have ■■■ the picture which I presented—a little Indian girl behind me upon the horse, and ■■■ a dozen other children following on foot, talking ■■■

their tongues would go. I perfectly delighted with my situation, which is so mantic real life can be, to say nothing of my moral reflections. The Indians have a fine spot of 2,700 acres; and if suitably trained, might become a respectable, happy community. May the Holy Spirit bless them, as he has done the degraded Sandwich Islanders!"

The progress of her endeavours, and those of her associate, in this labour of love, will be learned from an abstract of a letter of December 4, 1830, written at Mohegan, to her former teacher and friend, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, as follows:—  
 "You will perhaps be surprised, that as a sabbath school teacher only, my letter is dated from this spot. I must, therefore, inform you, that Mohegan is to be my home, every alternate week, through the winter. I had expected to spend the whole of the year here, and made arrangements to that effect; but the increased weakness of my mother's eyes, rendered it inconsistent for me to do it, without subjecting myself to the reproof contained in Matthew xv. 5, 6. My present assistant in the sabbath school is a lady of Montville, whose residence is five miles from this. We have established a weekly school, the labours of which we mutually share. To-day completes the first week's effort, with sixteen scholars, and four or five more expected. We occupy a pleasant room at Fort-hill farm, upon the southern declivity of the eminence chosen for the church. I should like exceedingly to have a visit from you, my dear madam, this moment, if my solitary, but not gloomy fire-side. It is because I am confident that you take a

interest in this remnant of Indians, that I write thus freely.

"The inquiry has been made of me, 'Do they seem grateful for these attentions?' My answer is this: 'We are but discharging, in an inadequate manner, our debt of gratitude to them; the obligation is on our part.' So oppressed have I recently been, with my own criminal neglect of them, that I can feel no self-complacency in my feeble efforts.

"The strong natural propensity of the Indians to the use of ardent spirit, is the most discouraging circumstance respecting them; yet, many of those who are addicted to it, can and do abstain; and on this day, a ray of hope beams through the cloud. Inebriates are not now esteemed hopeless. I have had free conversations with a few on the subject, who seem, for the time being, disposed to reform. As far as I can judge, they possess acute minds. May I hope for your constant prayers, especially in reference to this vice, and for the descent of the Holy Spirit."

The details of her labours, and method of spending her time, may be gathered from a letter, commenced December 12, and journalized under several subsequent dates.

"Seated in my little missionary apartment, which serves for parlour, bed-room, kitchen, school-room, and chapel, I have composed myself to the sweet employment of answering your good and long letter. I have a school of eighteen or twenty, including four adults;—one man, two married women, and a 'squawisee.'\* They

\* Unmarried Indian female.

half-past nine, and stay [REDACTED] four, having half [REDACTED] hour's intermission; [REDACTED] we carry on arithmetic, millinery, tailoring, etc., besides the ordinary avocations of a school. All these, with the government of untutored, untamed beings, nearly exhaust my powers during the day; [REDACTED] evening I have work to fit, and 'my profession' to study. But I [REDACTED] quite satisfied. I came here for their benefit, and not [REDACTED] please myself. Our sabbath school is nearly twice [REDACTED] large, embracing whites, and is kept up four hours of the sabbath, besides [REDACTED] intermission. I leave home Sunday morning, and return the next Sunday evening, and Miss R. does the same; so we are both here [REDACTED] the sabbath. From my windows I [REDACTED] New London Point, and Groton Monument. My circumstances and duties are altogether new, and I sometimes think myself in a dream. Will you pray for God's Spirit to visit our school and this vicinity?

"I should like to ask Mr. ——— if the Saviour had any regard to *his* 'station,' when he left his throne for a dwelling among [REDACTED] wretched race? Our rank is that of Christians, if [REDACTED] would follow him. The [REDACTED] I contemplate his character, the more I am confirmed in my views [REDACTED] subject of self-denial. If a soul outweighs in value the whole world, [REDACTED] the petty distinctions of life, which [REDACTED] fostered by the same spirit that produced the rebellion in heaven, to be put in [REDACTED] petition with it? [REDACTED] elevation of character which [REDACTED] the result of Christian principles operating upon the mind [REDACTED] heart, ought [REDACTED] be cultivated in honour of Him, who is the [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

excellence. Every other pre-eminence ■ our fellow beings, my principles, to say nothing of my practice, condemn.

“MORGAN, JAN. 20, 1831.

“I thank you, dear sister, for your timely ■ tion respecting pride. I said to ■ friend, the other day, that God takes ■ of that. If he calls his children to any service for him, he knows how to keep them low. I have had many trials in this undertaking. Not in my humble accommodations—these are nothing, they ■ voluntary—but in the indifference, coldness, and unkind remarks of some Christian friends. I have ■ much to ■ mind ■ of the Saviour’s declaration respecting ‘a prophet in ■ own country.’ By ■ however, I have been sustained and encouraged, ■ have ■ the happiness ■ see others endeavouring to make amends for their past unfriendliness ■ ■ effort. But my constant occupation and fatigue, (the labour which ■ to have been divided, devolving upon me,) and consciousness of great inability, have ■ me little time ■ indulge in self-complacency; and should I ■ be called ■ ■ self-denying service, if I am ■ real child of God, I cannot but think I should have the evidence which St. Paul enjoyed of his renewed nature, ■ forgetfulness of past attainments, and a pressing towards future ■ You know we ■ all baptized into ■ Spirit. There is ■ thing, however, which occasionally gives ■ ■ ■ easiness—the fear that, were ■ compelled to pursue a course which I could voluntarily adopt, my deceitful heart would rebel. ‘God knoweth!’ ■

trust my [REDACTED] [REDACTED] not suffer materially; though every energy, physical and mental, is requisite. When the weather permits, I walk, morning and evening, and I sit very [REDACTED] in school.

"I detected my own heart a few evenings since rather unexpectedly. I had had some religious conversation with nearly every member of this family, but the married daughter, who I about your age. I knew she respected the subject, but I rather shrunk from a personal application of it to her. She [REDACTED] into my [REDACTED] to spend an hour in the evening, and though the opportunity [REDACTED] favourable, I thought if I only performed my duty before the winter closed, it would be sufficient. But just before she was leaving, I made a direct appeal to her own case, and found her very tender: she wept much, and seemed disposed to prolong the conversation, and remarked, that she had often wondered that Christians were so backward in their duty. The next morning she appeared solemn, and still more [REDACTED] since. In reflecting upon the subject, I [REDACTED] my inconsistency, I did not consider that delay [REDACTED] my part would endanger her soul, but I was only devising a [REDACTED] to satisfy my own conscience. Is not this the [REDACTED] why religious conversation is often useless, because it [REDACTED] introduced in a languid manner, merely as a [REDACTED] duty?"

The following letter, addressed to Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, furnishes the continuance of the history of Miss Huntington's efforts [REDACTED] behalf [REDACTED] Indians, and her farther views respecting them.

"NORWICH, APRIL 4, 1851.

"Dear Madam:—In consequence of various

and pressing duties, arising from my desultory and changing life the past winter, I have permitted your kind and soothing letter to remain long unanswered ; not because ■ did not prize it highly, ■ receive it gratefully. It ■ truly ■ cordial ■ my feelings, and I thank you sincerely for ■ the little books. The ■ by Mr. Gallaudet ■ already in the hands of ■ adult learner, who knew not that there was a Saviour, until ■ had the privilege of telling it to her ; and who has for ■ time practised, ■ least, a temporary reformation, and manifested considerable tenderness of conscience. ■ I have indeed found no deficiency of intellect among the Indian children, and among those adults only who have been debased by circumstances. My week-day duties at Mohegan have ceased ; but my sabbaths are spent with them, and will be so through the summer. The sabbath school increases in numbers and interest, and ■ so happy ■ to obtain three pious teachers upon the ground, which, with two others and a superintendent, from Norwich, will give it some importance. One of the Mohegan teachers is a lovely girl, of recent spiritual birth, belonging to a family of ■ children, from whom we ■ first experienced opposition, ridicule, and actual persecution : ■ five of them ■ attached to the school. In the family ■ Fort Hill, where ■ resided, three ■ versions have occurred. At that place regular ■ religious services ■ sustained on sabbath afternoons and Wednesday evenings. There is an increasing attention to the means of grace in the neighbourhood, among whites ■ Indians, and tokens of mercy here and there among the former ; while ■

powerful revival has existed in those parts of Montville which have been longer cultivated. The meeting-house is to be raised this week, and the week-day school resumed by a hired teacher, next week.

— You will perceive, that, whether intentionally ■■■ not, I have deferred ■■■ reply to your letter until I could ■■■■ your kind question, ‘What ■■■ I do to ■■■ you?’ The meeting-house will probably ■■■ dedicated in the course of a few weeks, and if your ready pen will furnish ■■■ a hymn for the occasion, it will be truly gratifying.

“ When ■■■ first became acquainted with ■■■ interesting charge, they could not raise ■■■ note in singing ; now ■■■ book is so attractive to them ■■■ a hymn book : they readily catch the air of ■■■ tune. We have formed also ■■■ temperance society. In ■■■ peregrinations upon Mohegan ground, ■■■ found a very defaced picture of Mr. Occum, taken while he ■■■ in England, in clerical robes. I brought it home, and placed it in the ■■■ of Col. John Trumbull, who has obtained from Miss M., a benevolent lady in New York, two hundred and fifty lithographic prints of the same, which are to be sold for the benefit of the tribe. It is ■■■■ sarily ■■■ rough sketch, from ■■■ imperfect ■■■ copy, but it is nevertheless of ■■■■ value to the virtuoso and the philanthropist. ■■■ am waiting for an opportunity to send one as a present ■■■ yourself and Mr. and Mrs. W., and also a little package for ■■■ in Hartford, if you would take the trouble of them. The subscription to the church is not quite ■■■■ pleted, and considerable remains to be done in



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regard to a missionary and school. It is hoped  
the legislature will do somewhat.

"I have your constant prayers, for  
without the blessing of God all are fruit-  
less.

"At the anticipated sabbath school celebration,  
we expect to have the procession augmented by  
the Mohegan branch.

"My parents and friends kindly reciprocate  
your affectionate remembrance. The chain of  
affection which you allude, resembles almost  
others of an earthly nature. They are most con-  
spicuous for their broken links; but there is a  
relation in the thought, that every link which is of  
real value, will be reunited in a holier sphere, form-  
ing one long, bright, immortal chain, binding us  
to the throne of the Eternal. This reflection cheers  
me, and I become daily more impressed with the  
inconstancy of sublunary joys."

To this endeared friend, who in the course of  
the year was providentially removed to a distant  
part of the country, she thus writes :—

" Aug. 13, 1831.

"I must tell you what abundant thanks we have  
for gratitude in reference to the mission, (I must  
still include you.) It is just a year since we  
commenced our labours in that kitchen, under  
barrassments which your memory readily re-  
call. Now they have a chapel, a stated ministry,  
and the means for its support. One hundred dol-  
lars have been appropriated by the Domestic Mis-  
sionary Society towards aiding them; which, with

other contributions, enable ■ to ■ the very moderate demands of Mr. W., who, with his wife, is highly calculated to be useful there.

— Now, my dear friend, why should ■ ■ ■ before God with confidence, and implore that gift which, of ■ others, he ■ most pleased to bestow? — the Holy Spirit; without which every other blessing will become ■ curse. It is especially needed in this case, for the unfriendly whites are continually exciting the Indians to suspicion; instilling into their minds the idea that ■ efforts are only ■ speculation, and that ■ the expense is derived from their ■ pittance. On my return, I found that these surmises had gained influence, and diminished the congregation; but appearances are more favourable now. For so limited ■ field, it is ■ extremely difficult one to occupy. Untiring labours, I have no doubt, will eventually be crowned with success. Surely we have reason to take courage from what God has already done for them. Do pray much for the Holy Spirit."

Not satisfied with labouring for the present supply of the spiritual wants of these people, Miss Huntington, ■ the preceding letter intimates, conceived the plan of seeking aid from the Legislature of Connecticut, and also from the government of the United States. A petition to the former was drawn by her, and with accompanying signatures, was presented ■ the Session in May, 1831. The object of the petition ■ to obtain the aid of the State, both to give them Christian instruction and ■ school. The application failed, however. In prosecution of the object ■ which her heart ■ ■ earnestly set, she addressed ■ letter to the Hon.

Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, to which department of the general government belongs the superintendence of Indian affairs. She also addressed a letter to her kinsman, Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, then a representative in Congress, from Connecticut, requesting such aid as might be in his power to afford. The result of this effort was successful, in obtaining an appropriation of five hundred dollars towards erecting buildings, and four hundred dollars for the support of a teacher. The first sum was employed in building a house for the teacher, and the latter has been annually received and appropriated for his support. The church was built wholly with funds obtained in Norwich, through the exertions of Miss Huntington and her first coadjutor in this enterprise.

Miss Huntington, with the countenance of several of her Christian friends—among whom was the lady addressed in the last letter—had also a plan for the benefit of a remnant of the Pequot tribe of Indians.

From the extracts which follow, it appears that she had the satisfaction of seeing the importance of the Mohegan enterprise fully recognised by others. "Your interesting communication was particularly acceptable, and I thank you for commencing the correspondence. In the little interview which I enjoyed, I felt a peculiar sympathy with you, which has been heightened by bearing you upon my heart, and I have since done, before God. You cannot tell how much satisfaction it gives me to reflect, that in that spot, where I could scarcely find one who would feel with me for our poor Indians, there are now those who

love to devise plans for the benefit of that ■ degraded community. Your plan I highly approve, and shall rejoice to ■ in its accomplishment; and I should think it would be well to have it put in operation without any delay.

■ I have just been perusing, in my closet, the 6th chapter of Galatians, to the 9th ■ of which I would refer you and all who labour ■ Mohegan. Should your plan succeed, I will try ■ visit you ■ day when you are assembled. In accomplishing objects of this kind, I have usually found them to succeed better if I undertook them with an expectation of success in my ■ mind, and ■ apparent courage in the view of others. Earnestness and confidence go ■ great way in gaining the co-operation of friends; and when exercised in dependence upon God, and gentleness towards ■ fellow beings, is perfectly right. Ex- ■ my liberty in giving advice. I know you ■ sincere in asking it, and I should do wrong in withholding it. I beg your earnest prayers that ■ may be directed in selecting a child from the Pequots. He will be an interesting object to us, as ■ hope the Lord will convert and sanctify him ■ chosen vessel. Let us pray that ■ may be so evidently guided in ■ choice, that the Spirit may whisper to us, 'Arise and anoint him, for *this is he.*' And like David, who ■ taken from the sheep-cote, may he prove a blessing to his nation."

It is proper here to remark, that ■ Huntington's interest in this object knew no decrease, in the midst of her foreign missionary labours. Writing from Syria, to her first associate in

labours among the Mohegans, she says :—" ■■■ Williams and myself often talk of Mohegan ; and ■■■ have received many interesting letters from Mr. G. I shall not forget the ■■■ in old Lucy's kitchen, and beneath the hay-stack, in which you ■■■ I mingled. I trust we ■■■ talk of them in heaven."

It may gratify the reader to know the present ■■■ of this little mission. The following ■■■ of a letter recently received from Rev. Anson Gleason, the pastor and teacher stationed ■ Mohegan, ■■■ inquiry on this point. After giving ■ account of the organization of the church, he observes :—" Since then, from time to time, others have been hopefully converted and united ■ ■■ little fold ; ■■ upwards of forty have been enrolled, thirteen of whom ■■ natives, three males, and ten females. One native female has been excommunicated ; two have departed ■■ in peace ; two white sisters have also died. \* \* ■ Our members generally ■■ spiritual and active, both natives and whites, and live in much harmony and good feeling. Thus, dear brother, you ■■ that the precious seed your sister sowed in tears, here ■■ this hard soil, has ■■■ up, and yielded a glorious harvest. The little school she left is very prosperous. There ■■ now twenty native children who attend school, and ■■ making good progress in useful studies. One little Indian girl is making rapid progress in the Latin Reader."

## CHAPTER IV.

Correspondence with her Father and Friends respecting the Foreign Mission Service—Engagement to Mr. Smith—Marriage—Embarkation.

THE time had now arrived in which Miss Huntington was to have the gratification of her long-cherished wishes to serve her Divine Lord, and promote the salvation of a dying world, by engaging in the foreign mission service. It appeared the design of Providence, that, through the Rev. Eli Smith, of the American mission at Beyroot, Syria, there should be brought before her mind the subject of entering upon that good work, as the wife of a missionary. As it is instructive and interesting to see the movements of the mind and heart of a Christian like Miss Huntington, in contemplating such an important step, extracts, somewhat copious, will be given from her correspondence with her father and other friends on the subject.

“MAY 11, 1833.

“My honoured and beloved Father:—I have taken my pen to address you on a subject which could not, at present, be discussed in personal conversation, either by you or myself, with sufficient composure. It is one so momentous in

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nature, that I almost tremble while I write; and I would tenderly respectfully request you to suspend your judgment, and strive to control the strong affections of your heart, until you have deliberately and prayerfully considered the whole matter.

"You know, my dear father, that I have long regarded the missionary with deep interest; but how deep, being but the God of missions has known. My sincerity is now put to the test; and the question is to be decided, whether I forsake home and country, to dwell a labourer in that land which was the 'cradle of Christianity'—is contiguous to the scene of our Saviour's sufferings—and where he promised peculiar blessings upon those who should be made partakers of the same. Upon the single question, *whether I am willing to be a missionary?* I have not to decide; that has been long settled in my mind. But a more specific decision is called for: whether I am willing to go in the way which Providence seems to point out; and this must depend on two things—upon the which my feelings shall take towards the individual who has presented the inquiry, and my obtaining your approbation.

"I could many pages in recording the circumstances which have contributed to inspire with what I hope is a missionary spirit; but only glance the most prominent, to convince you that, at the age of thirty, and after twelve years' training in the school of Christ, my resolution not hastily formed.

"From the first year of my Christian life, I

began to [REDACTED] the importance of sacrifices, [REDACTED] promote the [REDACTED] of missions, [REDACTED] the part of those who remain at home. Supposing myself unqualified by education and habits for active service abroad, the continually deepening views which I received were confined to labours [REDACTED] home, until the time that Rev. Mr. Temple addressed our auxiliary, more than three years since, when they assumed a definite form. Never shall I forget the impression made upon me by his appeals. [REDACTED] seemed pressed down with such a weight of obligation and [REDACTED] of past delinquency, that I almost wished the dust might cover me, and oblivion throw its veil over my unpardonable indifference. [REDACTED] an epoch in my Christian course. I consecrated myself anew [REDACTED] Saviour's cause, and [REDACTED] hope [REDACTED] accepted in so doing.

" It was not long after [REDACTED] that the Valley of the Mississippi became an object of interest; and to this field I devoted myself in heart, by regulating my expenses and habits, in view of a residence there for two years [REDACTED] a teacher. These arrangements [REDACTED] providentially diverted from their original design, and were brought into requisition [REDACTED] Mohegan, where were reflected, in miniature, [REDACTED] of the lights and shades of more extended missionary operations.

" But there is still another period to which I look back with feelings of intense and sacred interest. The period to which I refer [REDACTED] the last missionary meeting but one, which [REDACTED] held [REDACTED] Dr. Strong's church: when, with perfect calmness, I made, and after reaching home, recorded, [REDACTED] solemn resolution, to this effect:—That whenever my



parents could spare me, if I could so much liberty as then, I would devote myself to the work of a foreign missionary, and hold myself ready to go forth in such capacity as Providence should point out. From that time, until recently, I have felt almost assured that I should find my grave in a distant land. During my illness last summer, my hopes received a check; and fearing that my constitution was injured, I almost relinquished the expectations which I had indulged. I was cast into the valley of humiliation, where, however, I felt that God regarded me as he did his servant David, when he accepted the desire which prompted him to build a temple to his honour, but chose another thus to perpetuate his glory.

“ I have, accordingly, sought of late to concentrate my feelings and desires within the narrow, but not unimportant, circle of home engagements. In retracing my past views, which led me to ask for an assimilation of soul with prophets, apostles, and martyrs, I have feared that the incense may have been touched with unhallowed fire. I have, therefore, of late, determined to devote myself exclusively to the performance of filial and other relative duties, and ‘in honour to prefer’ others to myself; and this I wished to do without arrogating to myself any merit, as though it were a condescension. I have felt myself under a cloud, but I have not lost my anchor, and my whole spirit is more like that of a little child than anything which I had before experienced. I am willing to relinquish the cherished object of my heart, the missionary cause, and to be and do whatever God required, small as it might appear.

" In ■■■ attitude, ■■■ important question now in agitation found me in a better state, I think, to decide coolly and judiciously than in ■■■ days of greater excitement ■ which I have alluded. Now ■■■ ■■■ opened before me, more desirable ■■■ than any other upon a foreign soil, with ■ fellow labourer whose previous knowledge of the station, and other qualifications, give him ■ high rank in this department. But I dare not, and shall not indulge my prepossessions in his favour, ■■ except I have, not merely your consent, but your cheerful approval. This has already been bestowed by my dear mother, and other near friends, without any solicitation on my part.

" And now, my dear father, to you, who are the earthly idol of my heart, is submitted the sole responsibility of deciding this interesting question, interwoven with the ■■■ of eternity. Were I invited to unite my destiny with a merchant, whose business called us to the shores of the Mediterranean, I think you would not hesitate ■■ resign me, and would feel that you and my mother would be kindly provided with every attention. Will not He who has required, ■■■ test of discipleship, that all should be willing to forsake father, and mother, and children for him, be true to his ■■■ promise? Although it has been my delight ■■ contribute to your and mamma's happiness, (and I had anticipated with great satisfaction, the privilege of smoothing your declining paths,) yet in the ordinary course of nature, ■ few years, at best, would terminate these duties. Should ■ leave you for ■ home in a foreign clime, I know that I shall ■■■ intensely, and perhaps

often with an aching heart and yearnings of the tenderest affection towards you. Yet I feel impelled ■ venture upon these and other trials, ■ I may go with your blessing. I want, my dear father, that you should enjoy the satisfaction of giving me up, ■ it were, voluntarily, ■ this work, in the spirit with which you renewed the dedication of all your children to God, in that hour when the spirit of ■ hovering ■ the gate of heaven. I have thought constantly of ■ act, within ■ few days, and said to myself, 'Will my dear father stand the test which ■ involved in that committal?' Will it not afford you consolation, though it be associated with sorrow, to reflect that you have one child safely lodged in the tabernacle ■ high, and another in the outer court of that tabernacle—which missionary ground ■ to resemble? I shall wait your ■ with intense interest. Should you surrender me to the Saviour, and to that work which I covet, I should like to add ■ few lines to this, and forward it to New York and Vermont.

"May that blessing which maketh rich, and addeth ■ thereto, be yours, kindest and best of parents! If ■ leave you, the blessing will be yours in ■ double sense; if ■ stay, ■ may ■ be able to shield you from the stings of 'sorrow,' should God see fit to send them."

"My dear brothers and sisters:—Our beloved father, with his accustomed tenderness and prudence, has taken the foregoing letter into serious ■ deliberate consideration; and he requests that each ■ of his children will first give ■ indi-

vidual and unbiassed opinion, before the result of his final decision is known. As I cannot enjoy the privilege of personal intercourse with you, at present, I must add something which you will wish to know respecting this case.

"In the first place, I must speak of the friend who has presented this subject to us. It is the Rev. Eli Smith, who has been a missionary in Western Asia for six years; and since his return, last year, has published the travels of Mr. Dwight and himself in Armenia.

"In addition to what I have said to our dear father, I will mention other reasons which lead me to the conclusion that this matter bears the impress of the finger of God. In retracing my steps from childhood to the present time, I see much which appears like the result of training for this purpose, so far as human influences operate; although the work appears so solemn and important, it seems to me so short of entire holiness is sufficient for it, and that God's abounding grace alone suffice. You know I have always cultivated a spirit of enterprise, which mamma's influence has tended to increase; and her disregard of those trifling things which many esteem highly, has insensibly led me to value the stronger points of character more. That I should have been preserved from forming any connexions which should involve me in the ordinary circumstances of life, and that these should have appeared to me so insipid—or, perhaps I had better say, unattractive—does not seem to me an accident merely.

"In years that are past, when my dear brothers

strangers to God, I used to agonize before them in their behalf. I pledged myself, in view of their conversion, to bring 'an offering very costly,' and lay it at my Saviour's feet, as an expression of my gratitude; and often since my prayers have been heard, have I inquired of myself, 'Where is it?' That touching scene in the dying chamber of our dear P., when those three brothers' heads were together bent before their God, seems like a token, let down from heaven itself, to remind me of my promise.

These thoughts, and many others, which I now relate, might seem like the stirrings of an ardent temperament, wrought up to a great enthusiasm by some sudden event, were it not that they have been dwelt upon, and recorded too, before this time, for my own private benefit.

"In going to a foreign land, I should not neglect benevolent labours at home; for these have been reduced to so much system, that each one knows his place, and there are many idle hands which could well be spared or act as substitutes. I have been hedged up of late, and my circle of duties continually narrowing, until my sphere is circumscribed by the walls of my father's house. And here my labours are so limited and less important than might be supposed. The special character of our inhabitants, with our numerous circle of relatives, very happily tends to occupy a large proportion of our dear mother's sympathies, and to obviate her privations. Their attentions are so generously bestowed, that days have sometimes passed, in which I have not had five minutes' conversation with her; and I have

ticed, well myself, how almost invariably I have been interrupted, whenever I have book read aloud. That my presence contributes greatly to the happiness of my dear parents, their affection, which becomes every day more endearing precious, will not allow me to deny; yet I do feel, that should they 'not grudgingly of necessity,' but with cheerfulness, surrender me Christ, he will 'make grace to abound' towards them; and that they will a ment regret the sacrifice. I also a way in which every attention be furnished them.

"Do not think that I have not seriously contemplated the darker shades in the picture of a missionary life; though I acknowledge that the train of my thoughts is more in accordance with the following sentiment, contained in an address of Mr. Smith's, on the trials of the missionary, than with the forbidding features. He says,—'Your satisfaction will be unalloyed and ennobling, in feeling that you have thrown yourself into a position perfectly congruous to all your true relations, to time and eternity; by selecting employment that sinks their deserved rank of trifles, the affairs of the body and of time, by neglecting them; and exalts to their proper magnitude, the affairs of the soul and of eternity, by looking to them for objects and its pleasures.' Yet I do forget, that the life of a missionary usually short; and that even before I reach the field of labour, I may find a watery grave. Should I live there, my prevailing impression is, that I live but a few years, that those few may accomplish but little for the benefit of those

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immediately around me. ■ if only a 'cup bearer' to him who seeks my aid, by helping him to work successfully, I should ■ in vain. And if ■ church, in surrendering for the ■ time one of her children ■ this blessed cause; and if ■ school, and particularly my circle of friends, should feel themselves ■ identified with ■ cause of missions, by my ■ the sacrifice would be worth making. The ■ I have ■ give up, the more valuable will be the offering which I am permitted to make.

"Hitherto I have looked at the work with ■ ardent desire to be permitted the privilege of engaging in it; now, while it ■ desirable ■ ever, the leadings of Providence and the coincidences which accompany the present event, lead me ■ feel that God not only permits, but is calling me to leave all and follow him. And when I wonder at his condescension in choosing so feeble ■ agent, whose insignificance and depravity deserved nothing but his contempt and wrath, I am consoled with the assurance, that if, in Christ Jesus, I am worthy to inherit a ■ of immortal glory; through the same infinite love, I may be permitted ■ sympathize in his labours and his sufferings here.

"May God graciously lift upon us all the favour of his countenance, and be a light to ■ feet at ■ critical period!"

On receiving replies to the foregoing, she again writes :—

— MARCH 14, 1833

"My ever dear Father :—After having perused the letter of my brothers and sisters before God,

and having implored [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the Spirit in the guidance of my pen, I have seated myself to ask for your final decision in this case, in which my feelings [REDACTED] now [REDACTED] tenderly and deeply interested, than when I addressed you nearly a fortnight since. You [REDACTED] readily perceive, from the perusal of the communication just received, that [REDACTED] object which [REDACTED] friends had in view, [REDACTED] to present the other side of the subject in such a light, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] bring my sincerity to the test, and [REDACTED] check [REDACTED] dangerous enthusiasm. For [REDACTED] I thank them.

"After assuring you, my dear father, that no change whatever is produced in my mind by the letter, I will proceed to review its contents from the beginning, for your satisfaction, theirs, and my own.

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*

"And now, my dear father, I have nothing to add to the inducements which I have already laid before you. Since the commencement of this important subject, I have indulged [REDACTED] impatience nor distrust. My feelings towards yourself and towards my heavenly Parent, have been increasingly consoling to me, [REDACTED] furnishing testimony that my hopes in his grace [REDACTED] not fallacious. In quietness and in confidence is my strength, 'and my foot standeth in [REDACTED] even place.' The prospect of heaven seems bright and cheering, and I feel [REDACTED] [REDACTED] all [REDACTED] sit there together. Then, and not till then, will you and my other dear friends appreciate fully *all* the motives and the providences which seem, to my mind, to be urging me into the



path, which possesses ■ many attractions in my eyes :

‘ The path in which the Saviour trod,  
The path to glory and to God.’ ”

■ Huntington ■ the satisfaction, soon after writing the foregoing letter, of receiving the ■ her father to the proposals which ■ been under consideration. She then, with great satisfaction, began her preparations to ■ forth to that work upon which her mind and heart had been so long and intently fixed. In pursuance of this object she visited her friends in New York and Philadelphia. A few extracts from her letters, written ■ this time, ■ show her frame of mind and the state of her heart, in anticipation of what ■ before her.

“ NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1833.

“ My beloved Parents :—From brother E. you have heard of my safe arrival here. Our passage was unusually calm and pleasant. Our cabin, through the night, ■ as quiet as a private apartment at home. The voice of ■ pilot broke upon the stillness of the night, and my thoughts immediately traced an analogy between him ■ ■ blessed Saviour, who, in his untiring love and watchfulness, ‘ never slumbereth nor sleepeth.’ I thought I could add another stanza to that ■ beautiful hymn of Watts, commencing thus :

‘ Join all the glorious ■  
Of wisdom, love, and power,  
That ever mortals knew,  
That angels ever bore,  
All ■ too mean ■ speak his worth,  
Too mean ■ set ■ Saviour forth.’ ”

"I am going to see my uncle Trumbull, to consult with him about taking lessons in perspective, according to Mr. S.'s suggestion. I think of you, my dear parents, only happy in the presence of Him 'whose loving kindness is better than life.' That you will continue to enjoy smiles, that these make your last days your best days, is the prayer and expectation of your grateful child."

"NEW YORK, APRIL 16,

"My dear Parents:—I left Philadelphia Saturday. I formed an acquaintance with an interesting Quakeress, on board the boat, who appeared like a pious lady. When I parted with her, I took her hand, and remarked that I hoped we should meet in a better world. She replied, with characteristic composure and plainness, but with bewitching gentleness, 'I hope so: I am pleased with thy countenance.' It was my first acquaintance with one of this sect; and I think it will give me satisfaction, when I have passed the river of death, to recollect that, with Christian affection, I had shaken hands with a 'Friend.'"

"Last sabbath we took the communion in the Bowery church, where, side by side with dear E., we commemorated the love of that Saviour to whose work we are consecrated. I rejoice, dear father, that you have his presence. He will leave you comfortless, but he will be with you more graciously than ever. I trust I shall be with you on Saturday. Notwithstanding my enjoyment here, and elsewhere, I rejoice more than all

"be ~~with~~ with you in my quiet home. My love awaits each ~~of~~ of you."

" NORWICH, APRIL 22, 1838.

" Your gratifying letter, my dear sister, reached me in New York, and was peculiarly acceptable. I thank you for resigning me ~~me~~ cheerfully. Our dear father ~~is~~ in just that state of mind, respecting my departure, which I wished and expected him ~~to~~ acquire. In his letters to ~~me~~ while I ~~was~~ absent, he expressed unusual confidence in God, and enjoyment of his presence; and the day of my return, which ~~was~~ Saturday last, he very frankly acknowledged, ~~my~~ my presence, ~~my~~ ~~my~~ feelings ~~had~~ been wrong, but were now wholly changed.

" It ~~is~~ of the first importance that we all preserve ~~a~~ quiet spirit. I have been so unusually composed since this event, that I dread more than any thing, ~~a~~ ruffled, excited state of feeling.

" I had ~~a~~ pleasant visit in New York and Philadelphia; though rejoiced ~~at~~ return, where I ~~can~~ walk ~~only~~ by faith, which it is very difficult to do in ~~a~~ tumultuous city. I hope ~~we~~ ~~all~~ all be enabled ~~to~~ preserve our spirituality of mind; which ~~is~~ practicable if ~~we~~ keep other things in their subordinate place. If any may take advantage of the precept, 'Take no thought for the morrow,' we who are in the ranks of our Saviour, avowedly and sincerely I hope, may do ~~so~~. 'For your Father knoweth that ye have need of ~~these~~ these things,' ~~is~~ a precious promise."

" MAY.

" What a lovely spring this is! All nature

joyous, animate and inanimate. The little plain looks like a paradise; and I sometimes sing, with pleasure, rather than pain, Eve's lamentation,

'Must I leave thee, Paradise?  
Thus leave thee, native soil,  
Thy happy shades?'

Yes, with joy I leave thee, that soul, whose value outweighs a world's delights, may become heirs of the 'sweet fields beyond the swelling flood.' It is a little after sunrise now, and I have a precious volume in my closet, where my mind seemed to expand with the truth of God. How we shall know him in eternity! Let us quicken ourselves in the race set before us."

"NORWICH, JUNE 21, 1833.

"I think, dear sister, that some of the views which I entertained respecting missionary relinquishments and privations were a little imaginary. I attempt to sum up the amount of real happiness enjoyed by those who remain at home, including all the anxieties and perplexities attendant upon almost every hour, what will be the result? Cast the balance against those of the missionary, which are of a different nature perhaps, that the latter would preponderate? It is the testimony of all missionaries I have noticed, that their trials are not of the kind which are the anticipations of their friends. I am unwilling that my friends should cultivate in themselves, or myself, the feeling that I am *valuable* for the sacrifice.

"Your prayers I prize. I ask their continuance,

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my work may such an appearance, in my eyes, to outweigh every minor consideration, and that the great realities of eternity may fill all our souls."

" JULY 8, 1833.

" Mr. Dickinson preached yesterday morning from the words, ' Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon earth ;' and in the afternoon from iii. 8. I have seldom had much enjoyment at the communion table, because I have usually been too exclusive and personal in my desires, looking for some especial token of the Saviour's love for me. I trust that yesterday I was enabled to throw off those shackles ; and that hereafter, then, it may be a season in which I may feel my obligations to a dying world, and make some newsurrender to my Master. I felt yesterday that the church was in no immediate danger of apathy from having nothing to do. It will require a great effort for her to ' arise and shake herself from the dust,' and ' put on her beautiful garments,' and be ' comely as Jerusalem.' A few have already commenced the reformation, and ministers must lead the van ; and all of us who feel interested must work hard, and pray much, and prepare to encounter obstacles. But let us go forward ; for the Lord is on our side. ' Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.' "

Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Smith, with her husband, went to Norwich, to make several visits to relatives and friends ; of which the following extracts furnish a brief account.

" BRUNSWICK, VT., Aug. 10, 1833.

" My dear Parents:—I am very happy ■ be able ■ address you once more from this spot. Our visit ■ Northford ■ exceedingly pleasant and satisfactory, and the time passed almost unconsciously. I ■ gratified to ■ so many of Mr. Smith's ■ relatives, which, with my own, would ■ a congregation of ■ inconsiderable size; and, with thanksgiving, I may add, their united prayers would form ■ cloud of incense not to be found in every circle of similar number. May I not be unmindful of the privilege of having ■ many praying friends. On the sabbath, my husband preached a farewell discourse, and took leave of many of his friends. I could not refrain from mingling my tears with theirs upon the interesting occasion. Monday morning we bid a final adieu: the ■ of which ■ somewhat alleviated by the possibility of meeting again, before our embarkation. It really threw around our aged parents a dignity which angels might admire, to see them thus relinquish the object of their fond regard, ■ the ■ which angels love, and angels ■ May the richest blessings of God's grace rest upon them, and upon you, my dear parents, who make the ■ cheerful surrender!

— Here we expect to remain until Wednesday next. You will naturally imagine that dear P. has been brought to mind, and that many tender associations are connected with him. There stands the rocking chair which he occupied, and when I ■ down upon the bed, I can almost imagine that I hear his steps in the adjoining chamber. But while that precious form moulders ■

grave, the released spirit is in a higher and holier society above, from whence I would not recall him, I could.

‘ There entertain him ye saints above,  
In solemn troops and sweet societies  
That sing, and singing in your glory move,  
And wipe the tears for ever from his eyes.’ ”

On the morning of the 29th of August, 1838, that hour, which, more than all, may be expected to try the soul of a missionary; especially a daughter of such tender and strong affections—the hour of bidding farewell to her father and her mother. The following letter, written the next day, best describes her feelings on this occasion. It is delightful still to see how “the love of Christ constraineth” the devoted missionary, and with what sacred steadfastness it enables her to persevere on in her path of duty, though it be in a sundering of the tenderest ties known on this side of heaven. In such an hour, how impressively is illustrated that promise of the Lord Jesus, “My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness!”

“ PROVIDENCE, AUG. 30, 1838.

“ My dear Father;—Yesterday more to me a most painful season. For the first time in my life, I strove to drive your image from my thoughts; for so long has it been present there, in the last attitude in which I beheld you, waving your adieu, my tears flowed irresistibly. Yet I would not return to you. *It is a good work* which I have undertaken, and I feel happy in the thought that you would not recall me from it. Still no-

thing but the hopes of the gospel sustain me. Earth cannot furnish a motive sufficiently powerful to justify such a sacrifice. Yesterday those hopes were less operative; but this morning, I seem to feel in my bosom an answer to the prayers which, I hope, are offered for me; and probably my renovated strength of body invigorates my mind. Tell all our dear friends to pray for our spiritual advancement, more than for any thing else. We have now begun our work, and need your prayers. The effects of these we shall feel continually; and our friends in every way render us so happy, as in every kind office of sympathies in the mercy seat."

"SEPTEMBER 4.

"Although exceedingly anxious, my beloved father, to hear from home, I dreaded the effect of your letters upon my feelings; and when I read yours, with F.'s, and especially E.'s, I realized all I had anticipated, and more, of an overflowing of natural affection. Had not my husband been present, I should have given unrestrained indulgence to my sensibilities, and perhaps made myself sick. But I thank both my Saviour, and my husband, for willing that I should love such dear friends as I have behind, and weep at the remembrance of them. Oh! how gracious is our Redeemer in assuming the nature of man! It is a comfort to me to think that his soul, so perfect in refined and tender emotions than any earthly being, so susceptible of acute suffering. Yet his principles were never swerved; and so long as feeling is not indulged to the prejudice of duty, it is not indulged



to a sinful [redacted]. God forbid that I—a [redacted]  
[redacted] become a stoic! Let me [redacted] [redacted]  
expect it of a missionary, [redacted] essential qualifi-  
cation. God often calls to his work those who  
possess the warmest affections, that his grace may  
be more triumphant; and brother H. says, that  
'those who love Christ best, love also their friends  
most.' I do not intend, in my letters, to throw a  
gloss over any thing; but shall tell you of [redacted] that  
occurs; [redacted] that you may rely upon my integrity  
and candour, and not imagine that I am suffering  
what I wish [redacted] conceal. And yet I do not mean  
to complain."

The letters of Mrs. Smith, which [redacted] written  
from this time to that of her embarkation, exhibit  
evidence of the intensity of her attachment to her  
friends and her country, [redacted] that her trials [redacted]  
[redacted] in parting with them for life. But they  
likewise show the source from whence she derived  
her comfort and strength; the predominance of  
her love to Christ, and the work to which she [redacted]  
consecrated herself; and that she advanced, with  
firm step, in the path which she had entered.  
From these letters, the limits of the present chap-  
[redacted] will admit the insertion of only the following  
passages:—

"Boston, Sept. 14, 1833.

"My thoughts have dwelt too much, dear  
brother and sister, upon those whom I have [redacted]  
behind. The separation from home and beloved  
[redacted] [redacted] fur [redacted] trying than I anticipated, yet  
my [redacted] I [redacted] is [redacted] weakened. I pity a mis-  
sionary who loves not [redacted] work, or whose depend-

ence is any where but in God. Nothing but upon Christ, the courage derived in prayer, can furnish any adequate support. Pray for us, dear friends, continually; in your power to make me happy. My only hope is in God. Do not fear that the attentions which I receive elate or injure me. If I myself 'less than the least of all,' is Dear brother and sister, thanks for your kindness. To you, and M., and F., and E., and C., I must say, farewell. My heart and my prayers with you. I love you too well for my comfort. I sympathize with Martyn than I expected. But if God gives me work to do for him, I shall be happy. Let missionaries count the cost. I rejoice in the preparation, little it is, which I have had for the mission. Once more, farewell. I cheerfully. God bless you."

"SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

"My dear Mother:—We are just upon the wing, and expect to leave this afternoon. Mr. Perkins has been brought from Andover, though unable to sit up the time, physician he is on board the ship with perfect safety. We esteem it a remarkable interposition of Providence, that we should have been detained Wednesday. For, in addition to mutual enjoyment of each other's society, I thought important that Mr. P. be with Mr. Smith, gain information of the country to which we are going. I hope you will unite your grateful

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acknowledgments with [ ] to the gracious Disposer of [ ] things. Mr. S. has just [ ] in, and says they [ ] all ready, [ ] we go at half-past three, 'if the Lord will.' He sends a great deal of love [ ] you all. Cousin S. will [ ] this sheet after [ ] [ ] gone. In parting from these kind friends, [ ] feel [ ] if we [ ] going from home. The Lord bless and reward them [ ] hundred fold.

"Dearest mother, this is [ ] of my last acts, writing to you. May God be with you, and my beloved father, brother, and all. I [ ] well to-day, and go with cheerfulness. Our long detention makes us anxious to be gone, Another farewell from your most affectionate daughter,

"SARAH."

In accordance with the intimation in the extract just quoted, the following account of the embarkation [ ] communicated to Mrs. Huntington:—

"SATURDAY, 5½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

"I have just returned, dear cousin, from the vessel in which your daughter sailed; and I thought it would be gratifying to you to know how she appeared at the last. We went [ ] board [ ] few minutes before four o'clock. At four, [ ] ligious exercises were commenced by singing the 533rd hymn of Church Psalmody, ' [ ] on, thou mighty [ ] ;' the tune, 'Missionary Hymn.' Dr. Jenks then made an appropriate prayer; [ ]

only ■ ■ the missionaries, ■ ■ their ■ ■ friends. We then sang the Doxology in long metre; after which, friends were requested to go ■ ■ shore. At half-past four, the vessel ■ ■ the wharf; while those on shore sang, 'From Greenland's icy mountains.' Mr. Smith seemed quite overcome ■ ■ parting with friends."

## CHAPTER V.

### Voyage to Malta—Alexandria—Arrival at Beyroot.

THE company of missionaries to which Mrs. Smith was attached, landed at Malta on the 14th of November, after a prosperous voyage of fifty-four days. Mr. and Mrs. Smith sailed shortly for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 25th of December. From thence, on the 15th of January, they embarked for Beyroot, their destined station, which they reached on the 28th. Mrs. Smith kept a journal during these voyages, in which she recorded many interesting incidents. The surface of the mighty ocean, sometimes peaceful and beautiful, and sometimes stormy and terrible, was new to her. She saw every thing with the eye of taste, and of one who adored and delighted to acknowledge God in the works of his hands, and to praise him for his power, wisdom and goodness.

As it is the object of the remainder of this volume to delineate the character of Mrs. Smith as a missionary, rather than to give a history of her travels, a few selections only with reference to this, will be given, from her journals and letters to her friends.

"ATLANTIC OCEAN, lat. 39° 3', lon. 41° 26',  
OCTOBER 4, 1833.

" My beloved Father :—I little thought that █████ should █████ in the middle of the ocean before I should have courage to take my pen. But up █████ this very day, █████ I had kept █████ journal, I should have recorded nothing but *sick, sick, sick*.

" While in Boston, I █████ a great deal of despondency of mind and physical depression; but after so many detentions, █████ anxious to sail. And when the day actually arrived, I summoned all the courage of which █████ was capable, aided, I fully believe, by the grace of God. The 8th of Romans furnished █████ the spiritual strength which I needed, and I strove to turn away my thoughts from every personal consideration, and occupy them with God's glorious plans.

" October 14.—I have been reading this █████ ing your letters received in Boston, and over them shed many tears of fond affection and gratitude. Your image is continually with me, and every night my imagination visits you. For two sabbaths █████ have been able to have religious exercises █████ deck, █████ 4 o'clock, P. M., and █████ truly affecting █████ these immortals, listening to █████ word which will either be the █████ of █████ of death; and which, if disregarded, will justify God █████ their condemnation before the universe. It █████ sublime and overwhelming thought, that whether successful █████ in their labours, Christians are thus honouring the Divine Being in █████ dispensations of grace.

" October 15.—We have made the Western of Azore Islands, which were associated, █████ only

with the geography of my early days, but with my feeble prayers of later years. As a portion of the world of the Western hemisphere, it has been my pleasure to remember them as a week in my closet at home, hundreds of miles distant from them. And here they lie stretched before me inhabited only by ignorant and superstitious Portuguese, whom you may suppose I should feel wholly indifferent.

"On the 26th, we first beheld, to our great joy, the African coast; and that day we passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. You can hardly imagine the intensity of our feelings, when we emerged ourselves safely across the stormy Atlantic, within the shores of the Mediterranean.

"The navigation of the Mediterranean possesses one advantage over the ocean: its surface regains smoothness after being disturbed; though like the Atlantic, the waves thereof rise to heaven, and go down again to the depths, putting to our wits' end. How exact the description in the 107th Psalm, of a sea none but the experienced therein can imagine. I have read it often and over with admiration, since we embarked.

"November 12, 8 o'clock, A.M. In quarantine. —A beautiful morning dawns upon me, and affords me a beautiful sunrise. My imagination enters your bed-room, my dear parents, where the old clock, whose pendulum is not yet 'discontented,' will strike one, two, three. Perhaps, in your dreams, you are receiving a visit from your absent daughter; so, I hope it is of a cheering nature, as reality would justify.

For I do feel myself be very distant from you; not much I feared. 'We change sky, but minds.' I to have anticipated losing my identity, after reaching these foreign shores; but it is not so, and I hope you think of me as you think of your children in Bennington and New York. My husband and myself took usual walk on deck just as the was rising.

"Malta, Nov. 15, 1833.—Oh how it makes the Christian's heart ache behold these poor Maltese! In Malta and Gozo, there are 123,000 inhabitants, most of them poor, ignorant, degraded beings, such as you never beheld. Some of the most miserable of our Indians will give you ideas of them, if you except drunkenness, which is however gaining upon them here; and incessant jargon, which, especially their 'cries,' resemble the inarticulate sounds of brutes than of human beings. But it is more especially affecting to know, that they are subject to the dominion of a tyrannical priesthood, who may be found every where. Yesterday, while I was out, a procession just entering St. Paul's church, at their return from the administration of the viaticum at the dying, when numbers, old and young, through the streets dropped upon their knees. Like Jeremiah I say, 'Oh that my eyes were waters!'

"We are, present, residing with Mr. and Mrs. Temple, who have been settled here ten years; but expect shortly, in conjunction with Mr. Mrs. Hallock, to proceed to a missionary station in Smyrna.



"I am happy to say, that I am much better than I have been for months before. The air and food of these regions are favourable to me far."

"MALTA, Nov. 17.

"Dear Mrs. T.—It would have given me great pleasure to have seen you and Mr. T. before your departure. Yet such demands had already been made upon my tenderest sensibilities, that I almost dreaded, at the last, a repetition of parting scenes; and congratulated myself that my dearest friends were all of them present when we embarked. I am now quite relieved from those painful exertions; having left them, with my own sickness, in the stormy Atlantic. My present composed and cheerful feelings seem to compare with the easy motion of a vessel before the wind, upon a smooth sea. I regard myself and my beloved friends as only in God's world, and composing our family, and all we have to do, is to serve him faithfully as affectionate children; and soon we shall be in our Father's house on high.

"My whole heart thanks you and other kind friends, for the praying circle which you formed. I am pleased to tell them all from me, with my warmest Christian love. Pray that we may be in our Divine Master's hands.

In approaching the harbour of Valetta, we sailed along the northern side of the island, directly by 'St. Paul's Bay,' 'the place where two angels met.' The Saturday evening that we lay in quarantine, in selecting a portion of Scripture for investigation, according to our usual practice, we chose the 27th of Acts; and when we came to the 26th

('Howbeit we be upon a certain island,') all involuntarily paused. As Mr. [redacted] marked, the Bible possesses [redacted] interest in [redacted] regions, and a livelier meaning."

"MALTA, NOV. 18.

"My dear Brother and Sister :—I think I never prized your love and your prayers [redacted] I [redacted] do, though I have ceased [redacted] indulge those painful emotions which followed [redacted] separation. I am happy [redacted] well [redacted] I [redacted] have been, and perhaps more [redacted]. The novelty of every thing which I [redacted] in this ancient spot, interests [redacted] exceedingly ; [redacted] the same time my heart bleeds for its desolations. The Church Missionary, London, and Wesleyan Societies, [redacted] have their missionaries here, yet no access [redacted] obtained [redacted] the natives, if [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] school under the care of the Methodists. There [redacted] many hundreds of priests and monks, who [redacted] always to be seen moving through the streets, their countenances bearing [redacted] of the marks of pure, domestic joy. They appear [redacted] more dissatisfied than ever, [redacted] their influence [redacted] diminishing. It is [redacted] be hoped that another generation will be permitted to think for themselves, unshackled by Romanism."

"MALTA, NOV. 18.

"My dear Brother :—I thought and spoke of you many times while [redacted] sea, with tender [redacted] miseration, of the hardships you must have endured, in voyages which you took.

"Yesterday [redacted] received [redacted] call from Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, missionaries of the Wesleyan Society, who superintend [redacted] school of Maltese boys

and girls. A few of them have begged for Testaments. These natives are an interesting people. They resemble Indians; and children in the streets, who are numerous indeed, remind me of my flock at Mohegan, and call forth my sympathy from association. Some of the respectable youths, of both sexes, quite graceful and attractive. The females have a peculiarly becoming dress, the most conspicuous of which is a mantle, thrown over the head, and reaching half way down the person. The streets are filled with vagrants; and you cannot knock at a door, without being assailed by one, asking your charity for himself, or for the souls in purgatory; or go into a shop, without having one more at your elbow, asking to be employed in carrying home whatever you may buy. It is really painful to the feelings to appear so wholly regardless of them as is absolutely necessary. The city is so compact, being only a mile in length, you would be recognized, and very likely be followed by a mob whenever you appeared, if you should allow your sympathies to be called forth by their entreaties. Yesterday I passed along the principal market-place, through which I could scarcely make my way; they were crying, at once, their several commodities, and filling the street completely. The tongue of the Maltese is his weapon, both offensive and defensive, accompanied by various gesticulations. He seldom resorts to blows. Their manners are civil even to servility."

"November 25.—This morning I was between four and five, and attended Mass in the church of St. Domine, who is the author of the

Inquisition. I had witnessed the \_\_\_\_\_ in our \_\_\_\_\_ country; but there \_\_\_\_\_ regarded it \_\_\_\_\_ only an \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ in an incipient state. Here this absurd religion is, with few exceptions, the religion of all; and \_\_\_\_\_ I entered the dimly-lighted spot, and remained there nearly an hour, a succession of varied feelings pervaded my mind. The first, \_\_\_\_\_ a rush of excited sensibility, causing my eyes \_\_\_\_\_ overflow; the next, of indignation towards the priests \_\_\_\_\_ the several altars, whose mummeries \_\_\_\_\_ purchased with the money of those who, kneeling promiscuously upon the cold stone floor, with nothing to support their persons, were chanting their prayers in the Latin tongue. Directly behind us, \_\_\_\_\_ old man was repeating his paters and \_\_\_\_\_ with the rosary. But the last \_\_\_\_\_ strongest feeling which I had, \_\_\_\_\_ that of compassion; and \_\_\_\_\_ I passed \_\_\_\_\_ row of kneeling women, enwrapped in their black hoods, I could hardly refrain from stretching forth my hands to them, \_\_\_\_\_ I mentally exclaimed, 'Precious sisters! let \_\_\_\_\_ lead you \_\_\_\_\_ my Saviour, who is \_\_\_\_\_ sufficient, not only to \_\_\_\_\_ but to purify.' But alas! it is not for me to break their chains. Yet I can and did once, if no more, plead earnestly to God for them. How did my whole soul most gratefully rejoice before the mercy seat, that I \_\_\_\_\_ from infancy been taught to know the one Mediator! Dear friends! this subject has not been too highly coloured in the representations of those who have returned to tell our happy countrymen the \_\_\_\_\_ tale of abominations in Satan's \_\_\_\_\_ seat. The eyes affect the heart, and no descriptions can make you feel \_\_\_\_\_ you would do, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ be in the \_\_\_\_\_ of them. God \_\_\_\_\_

■ ■ ■ America should become a victim too ! Could her favoured children realize how small ■ portion of the work of evangelizing the nations has been done, and that the great adversary ■ still the god of this world, they would indulge in ■ feelings of self-complacency, ■ of mutual congratulation, at the 'great things' ■ in operation. There is encouragement enough to animate them in going forward, but it must be in 'the patience of hope.'

"MALTA, NOV. 29.

"I often think, my dear cousin, how your heart would be affected by what I ■ and hear in ■ dark, but interesting portion of the world. Could ■ hold spiritual intercourse, how would I each day convey to your quiet chamber ■ affecting tale from this land of dearth, which would give energy ■ the prayers which you delight to ■ before ■ mercy seat ! You can form ■ adequate conception of the difference which exists between ■ own country and this. The natural dissimilarity ■ ■ great as possible ; but the moral ■ ■ ■ When Mr. Temple ■ upon the shores of America, four years ago, he thought he ■ reached the land of integrity and upright- ■

"Dec. 2.—Mr. Temple says he retains ■ vivid and delightful impressions of his visit ■ Norwich, than of any place in America. I have ■ failed to inform him how much influence he had in making ■ a missionary ; and have thought ■ quite singular that I should, in the outset ■ my missionary life, be thrown so directly and intimately into the bosom of his family, and ■

[REDACTED] my husband regarded [REDACTED] much [REDACTED] a brother by them. How little did I foresee this, when borne down by the truths of Mr. Temple's appeals, four years ago! How affecting it [REDACTED] to trace the leadings of Providence!

"A few days since I visited the House of Refuge. It is a flourishing institution, embracing 250 girls, all of whom looked cheerful and well, [REDACTED] they were most industriously employed in every variety of work. I [REDACTED] quite delighted with every thing I saw, till I entered the chapel, where I [REDACTED] expectedly beheld, [REDACTED] one end, pictures, crucifixes, confessionals, and all the apparatus of Romanism. My heart sickened at the sight; for [REDACTED] this [REDACTED] retains its influence [REDACTED] men, eternity, with its dread realities, must dissipate all that is fair and beautiful [REDACTED] earth. It is not uncharitable [REDACTED] assert, that the religion of these countries is bad. It is [REDACTED] justly described in the 5th [REDACTED] of the 17th chapter of Revelation. Those few expressive words portray the whole system. The benevolence of the gospel, which [REDACTED] [REDACTED] the woes of [REDACTED] deluded people, leads us to anticipate the fulfilment of the denunciation contained in the 10th [REDACTED] of the next chapter:—'Alas! alas! that great city Babylon, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.' The preparatory steps, however, will be long and tedious. The work which missions have to accomplish in these countries, [REDACTED] far [REDACTED] formidable than among pagans; therefore the church at home [REDACTED] not be disappointed if but little [REDACTED] attends [REDACTED] labours for [REDACTED] long time. Yet [REDACTED] her keep hold of

unfailing alluded above, 'in one hour is thy judgment come.'

December 4.—One of the most interesting places which I have visited in Malta, the palace of the Governor. After viewing the tapestry room, the hangings of which exquisitely woven, we entered the armoury, the walls of which are covered with the rusty of the ancient knights, who formerly inhabited the island.—suits of which were actually brought from Rhodes. Some stand erect, various distances from other, through the centre of the apartment. It required no wayward imagination, amid such scene, to carry back to the days of the crusades, and to converse with the dead of past ages, who seemed, it were, to surround As I looked upon those semblances of human beings, the questions arose involuntarily in my mind :—  
 'What the thoughts which found a receptacle in the head that pressed by that helmet?'  
 'What the feelings that fluttered in the heart which beat beneath that breast-plate?' 'Where is the immortal spirit of him whose weapon fell powerless against that impenetrable shield?' Religion and martial glory the exciting causes of their prowess. All this has passed away a dream of the morning; and somewhere in the invisible world, the beings who animated panoplies in existence. My heart said, 'Where?' and the walls seemed echo, 'Where?' Their religion inheritance to these islanders; their military genius has given them renown in the fortification of this isolated rock;

forbidden, by the of their order, pure delights of domestic joy, no posterity exists speak with admiration of their ancient glory. Inanimate bulwarks and mute images of stone, that remain of the far-famed 'Knights of Malta!' Alas! though Satan may bestow upon his subjects 'the kingdoms of this world and all glory of them,' it is but a poor reward.

"Dec. 8, Sabbath.—Pray for us, my dear parents, obedience and love may together in honour of Him who has called us to service for which we feel inadequate. We desire be more holy, and more and more devoted to great work. We are entirely happy in calling, and would not exchange it for any other. We ask for nothing but hearts with that benevolence which sustained blessed Master in these regions where

'He laboured, and languished, and bled.'

"Dec. 10th.—Mr. Schlienz, who superintends a mission press here, has been showing first lessons in drawing; and Mr. Smith has just remarked, that I had better inform my friends home, that knowledge of this art is quite an essential qualification for a missionary. To this may add, that missionaries coming the Mediterranean need not lay aside any personal accomplishments or graces, with the expectation their being useless here. It is far otherwise. Externals have an important place in the regard of the inhabitants of these countries, and hospitality and politeness are very essential. The sincerity of plain American falls far short of the



suavity demanded by ■■■■■ of the ■■■■■ ■■■■■ quite ■■■■■ in Malta; and in Turkey I must multiply my salams still more."

"ALEXANDRIA, ■■■■■ ■■■■■

"My ■■■■■ Parents:---Having reached ■■■■■ territory of Mohammed Ali, ■■■■■ seat myself to give you ■■■■■ recital of ■■■■■ adventures since I closed my journal ■■■■■ Malta. After the first twenty-four hours, every vestige of ■■■■■ sickness ■■■■■ me, ■■■■■ returned ■■■■■ again during the passage, though we ■■■■■ exposed to incessant tossing. The fatigue and anxiety of ■■■■■ embarkation, together with ■■■■■ cold, threw my husband into a burning fever. I then became ■■■■■ in my turn. Our servant Ahmed proved an invaluable auxiliary to us. Without him ■■■■■ should have suffered for necessary attentions. He ■■■■■ wholly devoted to our interests, and fought his way, with determined perseverance and dignity, through all the abuse which the Maltese ever bestow upon a Mohammedan.

"I studied a little Arabic and Italian, and read aloud almost every day, though sometimes a foot of ■■■■■ person on deck, or ■■■■■ rope resting upon our sky-light, would ■■■■■ me ■■■■■ stop in ■■■■■ middle of a sentence, and wait patiently for the return of the light. A fine wind bore us rapidly forward, and in six days ■■■■■ the coast of Egypt. ■■■■■ towards evening that land ■■■■■ discovered, ■■■■■ as the harbour of Alexandria, in consequence of shoals of rocks, is ■■■■■ to navigate, the captain ■■■■■ off to sea that night, with the prospect ■■■■■ a ■■■■■ entrance in the morning, while ■■■■■ were ■■■■■ animated with the same expectation. But, ■■■■■ ■■■■■

relate, gone beyond our destined haven, a head wind to carry us thither. This Thursday, and for the six following days, did nothing but get a sight of land towards evening, just in time to beat off again at night.

"On Christmas morning, last, the air was calm and mild, the bright rays of a genial sun illumined the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and after a pleasant sail of a few hours, the outlines of the coast again met my eye; while the shipping of the port, and 'Pompey's Pillar' rising directly above, terminated the long disquietude of 'hope deferred.' At one o'clock we cast anchor in the harbour of Alexandria; and, in an hour or two after, I stood upon the shore of this ancient land, where Moses dwelt for eighty years, and where the infant Saviour found a temporary abode.

"Dec. 27.—You are not aware how constantly I bear you in mind, wherever I am, and whatever I behold, as my

'Winged thoughts that flit to you,  
A thousand in an hour,'—

will testify. Particularly when I see any thing that is gratifying to a virtuoso, does dear mother's antiquarian and classical spirit hover around me; and I cannot help wishing that she was with me at least, that I could sit down with her in the evening, and recount to her listening ears my adventures.

"This day, Friday, is the sabbath of the Mohammedan. Under our sleeping apartment is a bazar of the Bedaween Arabs. This morning

day-break, just as the cry of the [redacted] was heard from the minarets of the several mosques, calling the devotees of the prophet [redacted] the worship [redacted] Allah—which [redacted] repeated five times each day—the voice of [redacted] [redacted] us met our ears; which continued for nearly [redacted] hour, and probably proceeded from a Bedaween. While [redacted] pitied [redacted] poor deluded votary, I felt reproved by his self-denying fervour. [redacted] remarked to Mr. Smith, that when [redacted] look [redacted] the triumphs of this false religion, we cannot fail to be impressed with the influence which only one individual may acquire [redacted] his [redacted] fellow beings. Had the missionary but half the zeal for God which Mohammed [redacted] hibited for himself, what might he not [redacted] plish, with the aid of the Holy Spirit!

" Dec. 30.—Alas! my spirit sighs for the quiet of [redacted] Christian sabbath. Pray for us, that in the midst of such unfavourable circumstances, [redacted] may not ourselves lose the impression of its sanctity. This is not an idle fear, when we reflect upon the moral, [redacted] well [redacted] natural pliability of the constitution of [redacted]. I love to think of your privileges and enjoyments [redacted] these holy days; and I pray that you may improve them [redacted] you would do, could you behold mine.

" Evening.—Mr. Smith and myself took a walk [redacted] sunset, the air being mild, and the clouds brilliant. [redacted] foliage of [redacted] distant grove of palm trees [redacted] surpassing beauty [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Un-[redacted] other trees, when viewed from [redacted] distance, their outline [redacted] distinct, but graceful. Pompey's Pillar, in its simple beauty, rose behind these elegant clusters. We stood upon a slight eleva-

tion, just as the sun dipped his last lines below the horizon ; when a discharge of small guns, from the fleet in the harbour, was heard, followed by the evening tattoo. Immediately we perceived the flags of the minarets hoisted, and from a small door on the south side, towards Mecca, which opens into a gallery at the top, appeared the criers, whose voices we distinctly heard, as they resounded through the soft air of an Egyptian evening. The whole was impressive, yet affecting ; while the contrast which was presented by the works of creation, and the moral darkness around us, brought forcibly to our minds those lines of Heber,

‘ Though every prospect pleases,  
And man alone is vile.’

“ Jan. 1, 1834.—Our visit to Alexandria has been one of much interest and pleasure. The weather has been favourable, the streets, which are usually muddy at this season, have been dry, and we have found kind and attentive friends. I was at home and was immediately, by Mr. G.’s. I have thought, my dear parents, when describing the characteristics of these countries, that you might think I was drawing a dark picture ; too dark, perhaps. My husband says, that to avoid such an impression being made by his writings in America, in preparing them for the press he modified the details. But having returned to these scenes of wretchedness, he thinks he ought to have placed them in a stronger light. What else is evil to be told, the undisputed dominions of the enemy to God ? How forcible is the language of the declaration of Scripture,

in ■ application to this people:—‘They ■ gone ■ the way; there is ■ that ■ good, no, not one!’

“Jan. 5.—This morning Mr. Smith preached, in the English chapel, ■ a congregation not ■ ceeding fifteen. Upon returning to our lodgings, we read together ■ delightful sermon of Dr. Chalmers, and sung a hymn. In the afternoon we studied together the 2nd chapter of Isaiah. Before dark ■ stepped into Mr. G.’s, agreeably ■ their request, for devotional exercises; and after a cup of tea, ■ had prayer and singing, ■ panied by ■ familiar exposition of the 4th chapter of Acts, by Mr. Smith. Previous to this, I gave Mrs. G. and her daughter, ■ account of the revival of religion in Norwich four ■ five years since. Scenes like that are entirely unknown to ■ English people. To-morrow evening ■ go there again to hold the monthly concert, which has never been established in Alexandria.

“I have been reading in the *Missionary* ■ September, ■ article entitled ‘Reforms ■ by ■ Pasha of Egypt,’ which gives quite ■ flattering ■ exhibition of ■ character ■ plans. His own aggrandizement, and not the welfare of his subjects, is the pivot upon which ■ his efforts turn. I have not heard a word in his favour since I ■ into Egypt. ■ is true he exercises a more liberal policy in reference to other nations, than is usual among Moslems; but he contrives ■ make ■ his plans ■ subordinate to his personal ambition, that no real benefit ■ ■ people. He is not ■ rigid Mohammedan, though far removed from the religion of the Bible. That wise

[REDACTED] of mankind, who [REDACTED] [REDACTED] under [REDACTED] control, may, and doubtless will, bring light [REDACTED] of darkness, even here; but 'his path is in [REDACTED] deep waters,' and his counsels [REDACTED] [REDACTED] yet hidden from [REDACTED] view. When next you kneel [REDACTED] the family altar, dear father, will you pray for Egypt?

"How precious is the word of God to us in [REDACTED] moral desert, on these Mediterranean shores! It [REDACTED] like the [REDACTED] which followed the Israelites in their wanderings through the wilderness. With you, it spreads abroad, as [REDACTED] wide ocean, bearing [REDACTED] upon its bosom. May the abundant supply with which you [REDACTED] favoured have [REDACTED] effect to lessen its value in your eyes, [REDACTED] lead you to be unmindful of those who are thirsting for its refreshment. At this hour, which is half-past nine with us, thousands of my countrymen [REDACTED] enjoying the privileges of the sanctuary. Would that I possessed the [REDACTED] that not [REDACTED] heart forgets the perishing millions in the [REDACTED] world, whose sabbaths [REDACTED] any thing but [REDACTED] of peace and joy. You, and the dear church of which I [REDACTED] still a member, [REDACTED] without doubt [REDACTED] to surround [REDACTED] sacramental board. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] bring vividly before my imagination the appearance of that precious flock, among whom I have [REDACTED] often sat, and where now, 'had I the wings of a dove,' I would soon [REDACTED] found. Yet I would surely fly back again, to bear to this land of famine some of the crumbs which [REDACTED] from your table.

"How necessary [REDACTED] [REDACTED] missionaries [REDACTED] each day ask for the benevolence of Christ Jesus, when they are so exposed to encounter objects

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excite their disgust. To I  
your prayers."

(TO AND H., CHARLESTOWN.)

"ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 4, 1834.

"Dear Brother and Sister:—Since our  
ing farewell interview board the brig George,  
you have scarcely been from my mind a single  
day; and I have taken great satisfaction in  
mending you and your children, and the interesting  
flock in your house, to our covenant God. The  
paternal regard which you have cherished for my  
husband, from his early youth, gives you a two-  
fold claim to my affection and gratitude, to say  
nothing of that sympathy towards which has  
excited in my own breast the confidence of a sister  
towards you. Wherever you reside, I trust God  
is in your tabernacle; and that light and peace  
in all your paths. Your children will not be per-  
mitted to forget us, while they are tenderly  
remembered by their uncle and aunt, far  
beyond the wide

"'Egyptian darkness,' not natural, but spiritual,  
broods this land; and we are ready to  
claim, 'How long, O Lord, how long!' Nothing  
hard, self-denying labour, the part of  
gelized nations, will overthrow the kingdom of  
S as it exists in the world. Feeble  
prayers, and trifling efforts, will do nothing effec-  
tual. The struggle will be long and arduous; who among  
favoured countrymen stand ready  
encounter it, both at home and out-posts,  
in the warfare; leaving others,

may come after them, ■■■ enjoy the triumphs ■■■ victory? Such ■■■ are ready to work for God ■■■ they work for themselves, and such only are worthy to enter the lists.

“ Our classical associations have been gratified by ■■■ visit to this land, ■■■ the seat of science and art ; the relics of whose grandeur ■■■ ■■■ what ■■■ has been. As we expect to live under the same government, it has been well for ■■■ ■■■ visit the dominions of the pasha.”

“ BEYROOT, FEB. 5.

“ Dear Mrs. Temple :— It gives ■■■ the highest pleasure to be permitted the privilege of addressing you from this spot, so ■■■ of interest, after our wanderings over the great and wide ■■■ From Mr. Smith's letter to your excellent husband, you learned respecting our safe arrival at Alexandria ; and how, like Tantalus, after making the coast of Egypt in ■■■ days, we were, through the negligence and ignorance of ■■■ captain, beating about upon the ■■■ ■■■ days more, before the landmarks of our desired haven ■■■ sufficiently de- ■■■ ■■■ him thither. The time which ■■■ spent in Alexandria furnished us leisure for writing, and for satisfactory intercourse with the kind family of ■■■ consul. Our hearts melted in view of ■■■ miserable condition of ■■■ oppressed subjects ■■■ Mohammed Ali, among whom ■■■ faithful missionaries, besides those already employed there, ought ■■■ be located.

“ On ■■■ 15th of January, we ■■■ for Beyroot, in ■■■ Austrian trabacolo. ■■■ the 20th, we planted ■■■ feet upon these ■■■ shores, and soon forgot



■ the troubles of the way, which ■ mingled with the mercies of eighteen weeks—the interval that had elapsed since ■ left our native land. I have not time to relate the sentiments which ■ pled my heart, upon my arrival at this interesting place, which, in external attractions, exceeds any that I ever beheld. Our brethren and sisters ■ well, cheerful, harmonious, and much devoted ■ their field of labour. ‘The harvest truly is great, but ■ labourers few.’”

## CHAPTER VI.

Entrance ■ Missionary Labours—Description of Country—  
 Habits and Manners of the Inhabitants—First Experience  
 ■ Missionary Ground—Monthly Concert—Studies—Illustrations of Scripture.

WE now find Mrs. Smith in her appointed field of missionary service, and entering, with all her heart, into the interesting scenes and circumstances of that land which she had so much desired to ■■■■. As she has been, so she will continue to be found the best historian of her own course of life and labours. In this capacity she will appear, commencing with the first letter to her parents, after arriving ■ her station.

“Beyroot, Feb. 5, ■■■■

“After ■ long a time, my dear parents, I ■■■■ permitted to address you from this interesting land, around which, I doubt not your thoughts have already hovered, while you have imagined ■■■■ the dwelling place of your children. On ■■■■ of January, a day of ■■■■ beauty, ■■■■ approached our destined home. ■■■■ hardly convey ■■■■ the feelings which pervaded my breast, ■■■■ I looked upon it. The bird’s-eye view of Beyroot, at the foot of ■■■■ far-famed Lebanon, which ■■■■ truly ■■■■ ‘goodly mountain,’ riveted every

affection of my heart, while its [redacted] [redacted] commanded my attention. My husband [redacted] [redacted] described its natural features, leaving [redacted] to form my own impressions; and he remarked, that even to himself it appeared more lovely than he before imagined.

It occupies the northern side of a cape, [redacted] the Cape of Beyroot. The city itself, which [redacted] enclosed by a wall, is small, and [redacted] particularly attractive [redacted] repulsive; but the environs, where the missionary house stands, and which occupy [redacted] of country several times larger than the city, present an enchanting prospect [redacted] at this [redacted] of the year. The ground rises gently towards the south, and is covered with [redacted] uninterrupted succession of gardens, separated by hedge [redacted] of the cactus, or prickly pear, and filled with mulberry trees, trained to [redacted] low growth. These are [redacted] stripped of their verdure; but the sycamore, the kharoob, and here and there [redacted] palm and cypress diversify the landscape, while innumerable almond trees, in full blossom, enliven the [redacted] and place its beauties beyond description. The houses, which [redacted] of [redacted] bright yellow, tinged with brown, and very unique in their appearance, [redacted] scattered [redacted] equal distances over the gardens; and are perhaps [redacted] contiguous to each other [redacted] yours and Mr. C.'s. Some of the terraces [redacted] [redacted] houses [redacted] surmounted with low pointed columns, designed for the frame-work of [redacted] awning; [redacted] give [redacted] [redacted] picturesque aspect, when viewed [redacted] distance. Mount Lebanon, in [redacted] its grandeur, [redacted] from north to south: while the snowy ridges of [redacted] lofty eminences, and [redacted] [redacted]

villages [REDACTED] occupy [REDACTED] declivities, give [REDACTED] interest [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] varying appearance of [REDACTED] nery. It [REDACTED] as if my eye would never tire in admiring what is spread out before [REDACTED] I [REDACTED] truly say, that Beyroot pleases me [REDACTED] than any spot which I ever saw, my [REDACTED] dear native town not excepted. 'There are no vicissitudes for the eternal beauties of nature,' said Madam de Genlis, when she revisited Versailles, after those revolutions which had overthrown palaces, marble columns, [REDACTED] of bronze, etc. [REDACTED] have I often thought, since I came into Syria, which still retains those characteristics of 'the promised land,' that rendered [REDACTED] attractive to the Israelites,

"We [REDACTED] most cordially welcomed by our friends, who seem quite happy and devoted [REDACTED] their work. [REDACTED] brings me to the moral aspect of the mission, which, though mentioned last, is not, [REDACTED] trust, last in my heart. I think I may say, [REDACTED] encouraging, much more so than either of [REDACTED] expected. We feel that a wide door of usefulness [REDACTED] opening before us, which will demand [REDACTED] energies, and [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

"I continue [REDACTED] be happy in my [REDACTED] situation, [REDACTED] most cheerfully adopt this country [REDACTED] my own, and hope to make my grave here. My dear husband, for [REDACTED] first day or two, was surrounded with old friends among the natives, who welcomed his return with great joy. He feels as if he had returned home.

"February 6.—It is a most lovely morning, and [REDACTED] all occupied in preparing letters for America. My window looks directly upon Lebanon; and the summit of Gbel Sanneen, [REDACTED] loftiest peak,

10,000 in height, covered with a brilliant mantle of snow. that you could with me glorious prospect. But though we may mingle the expressions of admiration here, 'there is a land of pure delight,' where, ere long, hope be reunited. Objects and interests more bright and conducive happiness, will there unite and feelings, and we will therefore think most of heavenly home.

"April 2.—On the 27th of March, I had the privilege and enjoyment of receiving letters from my beloved country, among which Nos. 1 and 2 from my dear father. These last, like diamonds among jewels, were selected and read first. I will not attempt to inform you how much I enjoyed in the reception of these tokens of affection, how grateful I felt my kind friends from whom they came. That page, my dear mother, from yourself, not the least valued, I you. It so characteristic, it brought you directly before me, and I had a more vivid impression of your affection than I have before had since we parted. I have thought of you a great deal, perhaps than you have imagined.

"Not only the important moral political features of eastern country associated with the expansiveness of your mind, but every landscape and every flower bring you remembrance. Especially when studying the Arabic, your fondness for etymology is continually before me; I think how much pleasure you would derive from a language, every word of which be traced to its root. You have my constant prayers, those my husband, and I not that we

work have yours. I rejoice in your comfortable health, and in the kindness of your friends, and in your family blessings. I am still with you in my dreams, and some of them quite irrelevant to the calling of a missionary.

"I thank dear papa for his precious letters, and am most happy to hear that his health improves, and that he enjoys the light of God's countenance. In this I am not disappointed. In his house he will find that which is 'better than [REDACTED] and daughters.' Please to give my love to the kind friends who meet you for prayer, and tell them that I thank them most warmly for their remembrance of [REDACTED]. If there be a class of persons on earth who need the prayers of all, it is that of missionaries. When hearing Mr. Smith's farewell sermon, I thought that I [REDACTED] the force of his arguments, but [REDACTED] I know them to be true. Pray most of all that [REDACTED] may abound in love towards those who [REDACTED] around us. Familiarity with their wretchedness, also has a tendency to diminish that warmth of sympathy with which [REDACTED] have been accustomed to regard those who [REDACTED] destitute of the gospel. I often think, when I [REDACTED] surrounded by these degraded women, 'Here [REDACTED] the very persons over whom my heart [REDACTED] yearned, when I [REDACTED] far away in my native land.'

"As I was walking before breakfast upon the terrace of Mr. Bird's house, I [REDACTED] a group of females who had just returned from worshipping amid

—— 'the pomp that charms the eye,  
And rites adorned with gold.'

There is almost a moral certainty that after these,

my sisters, have stepped beyond the boundaries of time, a ray of comfort will beam upon them, through the endless duration of their existence. Overwhelming was the impression of that moment, that I could not live long, should it continue. My husband joined me in my walk just then, and talked these affecting truths; and felt, I hope shall continue to do, that very existence should be with them. But to feel and to act in view of these solemn truths, requires even greater efforts here than with you. I used to think that by a sort of magical influence, the heart would be kept right on missionary ground; but I find it requires all my diligence.

"The most cheering intelligence which my letters contained, the account of revivals in A. and B., and indefinite allusion to the prospect of the in Connecticut. I am more than ever convinced, that upon America depends, present, through God, the prosperity of missions. Since coming to the Mediterranean, Mr. S. and myself have been led to think, that enlistment for life, a general thing, is quite essential to the permanence of this great enterprise. If I anticipated returning in years, I should be thinking of that event, I fear, than I ought. Now I try to realize that this is my home for life; that here are my interests. I do not wish to that I am a foreigner, but a denizen; and I hope I live, please God, a good age, among this people.

"Although this land has greatly degenerated since the days of that king who 'a' after

God's own heart;' yet in some fine mornings, when nature seemed to be revelling beneath the genial influence of this eastern sky, I could more than before unite with him in exclaiming:—  
 'Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; praise him in the heights; mountains, and all hills; fruitful trees, and cedars; beasts, and cattle; creeping things, and flying fowl.'

"Our school continues to prosper, and I love the children exceedingly. Do pray that God will bless this incipient step to enlighten the females of this country. You cannot conceive of their deplorable ignorance. I feel it every day. Their energies are expended in 'outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and gold and pearls and costly array;' literally so. I close with one request, *that you will pray for a revival of religion in Beyroot.* ■ ■ now the centre of operations, and if the wide ■ around ■ is to be cultivated, this spot must send forth the labourers."

Of the habits and manners of the native inhabitants of Beyroot, Mrs. Smith ■ observant, as one who ■ accustomed to study the condition of ■ ciety; and amidst deep spiritual darkness, ■ note whatever ■ in the least degree pleasant ■ favourable.

"The inhabitants ■ exceedingly social in their habits, and courteous in their manners; they seldom ■ greet you in the ■ and elsewhere, with a smile and a compliment. They have a great taste for flowers, which are abundant. I am seldom without a nosegay, which has been presented by a friend, scholar, or servant; ■ posed of carnations, geraniums, roses, etc. The



manners of all are unusually graceful, ■■■ you will perhaps be surprised when I say, that, ■ consequence of their regard to etiquette, ■ spot is quite a school of politeness."

In a letter to her sister, devoted ■ various topics, not belonging to her journal, ■ passages ■ which will be in place ■ this stage of her history.

"You wish to know in regard to my spirits. I am happy to say they have been very good; and, with the exception of one deplorably sea-sick day upon the Atlantic, ■ have experienced ■ of those heart-rending feelings respecting what ■ had left, which I expected. With the exception of that time, I have never for a ■ wished myself in my native land.

'Pleased I leave thee,  
Native land, farewell, farewell.'

"In regard to external appearance, I pay about as much attention to it as ■ home, both during the week and on the sabbath. In Beyroot ■ have some English society, and the etiquette of life must necessarily be preserved. Indeed, those questions which I supposed would be for ■ put ■ when I became a missionary, ■ more essential than ever; and temptations to pride and aristocracy ■ increased. What degree of ■ formity to style, and how much time may ■ scientifically be devoted to household ■ ■ part of missionaries, ■ questions that require ■ be prayerfully considered by us; also how far we may indulge ourselves in ■ comforts and accommodations of life; for many are within ■ reach.

"The distinction between masters and servants here, resembles that which exists in old countries, more than it does in America. The latter acknowledge the name, and readily take the place of menials; though a kind of courtesy, towards them, is demanded by the genius of the people; and if encouraged, they are very free in conversation. Their number may be multiplied with comparatively trifling expense, and much cleansing of house and clothes obtained as is wished; but this must be superintended, and much precious time consumed thereby: so that I have determined to keep as small an establishment as possible.

"My servants here are such as I anticipated, probably such as you imagined. I will endeavour to give you some idea of their nature, though you cannot perhaps fully appreciate them without experience; at least some of them. In the first place, there is a taking to pieces, I may so speak, of former habits and associations, and modes of action; and the constructing of new, which are adapted to the circumstances of a people totally diverse from those with whom they have been educated. This demolition and reconstruction, gives them an opportunity to study his character and attainments, and to know, in some measure, how much he has been indebted to factitious circumstances than he imagined; and it is a little calculated to produce humility and self-distrust.

"The difficulties and embarrassments of a new language, are by no means small. The mortification of not understanding, and of not being

understood and appreciated in conversation, ■ new trial; and after the desultory habits attendant upon a departure from one's country and voyages by ■ it requires severe discipline to bring ■ mind to study, and close application. ■ unavoidable irregularity operates unfavourably upon the spiritual feeling; interrupts communion with the soul and with its Author; and renders ■ necessary to 'keep the heart with all diligence.'

"There is nothing here to keep alive the ■ ligious sensibilities in the way of excitement; ■ every surrounding circumstance has ■ opposite tendency. Particularly difficult is it for one who knows not the language, to preserve ■ devoted zeal, ■ there are no opportunities for putting ■ forth in action; and while he daily sees multitudes who are perishing, he is in danger of heeding it not, because he has ■ power to help them. Moreover, the people are so social and free, that unless a check is given them, every moment of valuable time would be sacrificed. And this cannot be done without appearing, not only ■ them, but to one's self, deficient in that benevolence which swelled the breast in our native land, and drew ■ feet hither.

"I have suffered some alternations of feeling in my religious hopes since ■ left America, which I believe is not unusual with missionaries, before they have acquired the language of the people ■ whom they go. I can enter feelingly into St. Paul's opinion of himself, thus expressed, though I have scarcely any of ■ zeal, 'I ■ not ■ be called an apostle.' So sacred appears my calling, that ■ feel wholly ■ to sustain it; and I have

those clear views of the Saviour's love that I wish. Perhaps when I am able to speak of him to others, a livelier flame will be kindled in my breast. Pray much for me, sister."

A deep sense of personal responsibility is exhibited in the following extract:—

"This is the day of the monthly concert, and, according to the custom of this mission, I fast also with you. It is a solemn season. Dr. Dodge remarked, that, in addition to the guilt of the church as a body, for which we should humble ourselves before God, our individual guilt called for the deepest abasement. 'If,' said he, 'we had been faithful servants of Christ from early childhood, how many souls might have aided in introducing into the kingdom of heaven! We had each of us been more or less associated with schools, academies, and colleges; and how many of our companions were now living in rebellion against their Maker, or already commenced their long lamentation of woe in the world of darkness, that might have been saved through our efforts!' It is an overwhelming consideration to us all; and each heart feelingly, and with tears, responded to the suggestion, that personal guilt in reference to the souls of men, rendered fasting an appropriate accompaniment to the duties of this interesting day. Since the meeting closed, in the solitude of retirement I have wept bitterly, at remembrance of my own sins; and in the light of the truth which emanates from the pages of inspiration, my heart seems now to be harder than the nether millstone. Oh! how we view this

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subject in eternity. [redacted] worldly [redacted] and [redacted] ciations cease their blinding influence !”

“ BETHROOT, MAY 20.

“ Our [redacted] weather [redacted] commenced earlier than usual here, and we have [redacted] your July heat. I bear it very well as yet. The abundant [redacted] brilliant foliage of this spot is a constant [redacted] of admiration to [redacted]. The lilac tree, a pride of India, [redacted] in blossom, also the pomegranate. The latter mamma [redacted] had, but it [redacted] little [redacted] than a shrub. Here they [redacted] of the size of peach trees, and their bright scarlet blossoms form a beautiful contrast with the rich green of the leaves. The kharoob fig tree and luxuriant vines, besides many other verdant productions, [redacted] beauty to the scene. The cactus is [redacted] in blossom, its flower a bright yellow. This latter lines every path, forming a arch and a pleasant shade, under which I [redacted] every afternoon, as my donkey bears me to school.

“ May 21.—It is ten months to-day since my marriage; and the time has flown by with incredible swiftness. We commemorate the event on every returning month, by a concert of prayer with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, [redacted] fellow [redacted] across the Atlantic, in behalf of [redacted] officers and [redacted] of the brig George.

“ May 22.—If you [redacted] to know with what [redacted] are [redacted] occupied, it is Arabic. If you ask, ‘What beside?’ [redacted] the Indian in another [redacted] I can say, ‘A little [redacted] Arabic;’ and ‘what else?’ ‘A [redacted] Arabic.’ [redacted] Mrs. Bird’s children [redacted] their mother tongue: particularly [redacted]

youngest, who ■ about ■■ years of age. ■■ speaks ■ more readily than English.

"May 28.—While it requires but ■ short time ■ enable ■■ transact ordinary business in this language, ■ is long before such ■ knowledge ■■ obtained ■■ to make religious conversation intelligible and profitable. For this I ■■ exceedingly anxious, ■■ I long to ■■ my feeble talents in urging sinners to flee ■■ the ark of safety; and I wish you would make it your constant prayer, that ■ may live to accomplish something in this way. In prayers that ■■ offered for missionaries, I think the obstacles arising from the confusion of tongues, have been overlooked.

"June 11.—Mr. Smith and myself have just taken ■ walk 'by a well of water, ■■ the time of the evening, ■■ the time that ■■ go out to draw water,' where we found a group of 'damsels,' doubtless exhibiting the same appearance ■■ those who performed the same offices thousands of years ago. We stopped and conversed with them ■ little, and they offered us drink from the 'pitcher,' ■ jar. I have seen in Syria ■■ very beautiful women, whose noble features and richness of complexion, have led ■■ to imagine how Sarah, Rebecca, and Rachael looked. I have often, in my letters, alluded to the satisfaction which the Scripture affords ■■ in the 'unchangeable East,' ■■ this country has been proverbially styled. Imagine with what peculiar feelings you would peruse them, if such localities as the banks of the Shetucket, the Falls, the Pine-tree, ■■ ■■ tioned, ■■ the scenes ■■ events which they described; or if ■■ habits ■■ the people, which are

familiar to you, illustrated their truths. I was reading, a few mornings since, with exquisite satisfaction, the excursion of Abraham's servant to obtain a wife for Isaac. The well, the damsels, the jewels, the camels, the provender, the act of Rebecca veiling herself; all have a reality, and I think just how they appeared.

"June 20.—From the public prints, and other sources, you will doubtless hear of the present disturbances in Syria, and I fear you will suffer anxiety respecting us; but let not your hearts fail. 'As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people.' Moreover, Beyroot is a more quiet place than others in the country; and even should the commotions reach us, we are favourably situated for securing a refuge either in Mount Lebanon or on the sea.

"June 30.—I feel somewhat thoughtful this afternoon, in consequence of having heard of the ready consent of the friends of a little girl, that I should take her, as I proposed, and train her. I am anxious to do it, and yet my experience and observation in reference to such a course, and my knowledge of the sinful heart of a child, lead me to think I am undertaking a great thing. I feel, too, that my example and my instruction will control her eternal destiny. May I have your unceasing prayers, that I may possess wisdom and patience, gentleness and decision, and not take a wrong step in reference to her."

## CHAPTER VII.

Bhamdoon—Mountaineers—Death of Mrs. Thompson—Visit  
■ the United States' ship Delaware ■ Beyroot—Journey ■  
Sunnou and Bealbeck.

THE intenseness of ■ heat during the summer  
■ Beyroot, renders ■ necessary for foreigners ■  
remove for ■ few weeks ■ the country among the  
mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Smith took ■ their  
residence, in the month of August, ■ Bhamdoon.  
She carried her love ■ Christ and ■ precious  
souls into the ■ of her temporary residence,  
and also in her journies; and devoted her thoughts  
and efforts to the great objects for which she had  
“left all.”

■ Mount Lebanon, July 15.—The warm weather  
had become ■ enervating in Beyroot, that Mr. S.  
and myself concluded to remove immediately to  
the mountains, where, on Friday last, we literally  
pitched ■ tent, and in this patriarchal dwelling  
I am ■ writing.

“This unusual heat is passing away, and the air  
is as elastic as that of the White Mountains, and  
the water ■ bright and refreshing. Indeed, we  
■ nearly ■ high ■ Mount Washington, and the  
sea is spread out before us to ■ immense extent;  
■ ■ ■ in the ■ beyond the island of



Cyprus, the outline of which we see, though it is more than a hundred miles distant.

"What an analogy exists between the moral and natural features of an unevangelized nation! As we passed over Mount Lebanon, I told my husband that it required strong faith to believe that it would ever become a fruitful field.

"July 16.—We have taken many pleasant walks and rides around these mountains. There are but few shade trees in this village, but the vine is abundantly cultivated. It runs on the ground, upon the declivities of the mountains, and is loaded with fruit, half grown, while 'watchmen' are to be seen, scattered singly over the vineyards, to prevent depredations. All the varieties of high mountain scenery are here; irregular bold summits, deep ravines, etc. The horizon which the sea bounds, is so extensive, that the sun appears to set high up in the sky, and the sea and sky are almost blended. In the morning, the clouds may be seen resting upon it, a mantle of snow, far below us, presenting a singular appearance. Our tent occupies the site of an old threshing-floor, and around it are several others, where they are at work.

"Jerusalem, that devoted city, which is almost in ruins. How striking is the providence of God towards these countries, once the cradle of Christianity, and towards his peculiar people, to whom belonged the adoption, and the covenant, and the promises and the glory! An immense mass of sin still resting upon them, and they are receiving 'double' vengeance. Alas, the

poor Jews! ■■■ late tumult, Mrs. T. says they have suffered peculiarly."

After having given in her journal some description of the Druses,\* residing ■ Bhamdoon, ■■ writes :

"August 6.—The longer I remain ■ Bhamdoon, the ■■■ I feel interested in the mountain-■■■ Could faithful, consistent mis-ionaries occupy these villages of the mountains, ■ doubt not that the united efforts of their preaching and example would be followed with ■ rich blessing, even in the overthrow of false religion, and the introduction of the true."

Mrs. Smith entered with deep feelings into the ■■■ of the missions at Jerusalem. Among them was the death of Mrs. Thompson; of whose worth and excellence of character she thus speaks:—

"August 11.—Mrs. Thompson ■■ a dear and valuable ■■■ to us all, and we feel that our mission has indeed sustained a loss. She possessed a cultivated mind, a warm heart, and ■■ animated manner. Her sensibilities were, perhaps, too lively for ■■ climate, since nothing is more injurious here than excitement of feeling. Our departed friend won the affection of all. Our servant remarked, when he heard of her death, 'There is ■■ one like her in Beyroot.' The propriety and

\* The Druses ■■ a Mohammedan sect, distinguished, among other things, by their rejection of ■■ practice of circumcision, their ■■■ ■■ the transmigration of souls, ■■ They are supposed ■■ ■■ so called from ■■■ founder, Mohammed ■■ Ismael, ■■ heretic, in the eleventh century, who ■■ sustained "El Duss."

fervour of her devotional exercises greatly the interest of female meetings; she was ever animated in devising means of usefulness, in sharing the labours of the mission as far as her precarious health would permit. Her heart, well as that of her husband, much upon the Jerusalem branch of our mission; and as she had from her own house furnished a liberal supply of books and school apparatus, she formed strong expectations of doing good there in her favourite occupation. You will learn, from other the trials which Mr. Thompson has experienced in his separation from his family, during the commotions in Judea and Jerusalem. God be having a controversy with that spot, and calling us to look, and consider, admire his justice. Some might say, that dear sister sacrificed her life for nought; but I trust that, from her heavenly abode she looks down with peculiar satisfaction upon the last two years of her life on earth, in which her preparation for eternal happiness has been effectually advanced than it could possibly have been in any other circumstances, and she regrets not that her mortal part rests on Mount Zion. I consider the discipline of character to which a missionary is subjected, in the trial of a final separation from country, and in the subsequent events, as invaluable, and worth all the sacrifice which it involves, even though death be the immediate consequence, and not dark mind enlightened through his influence. How little Mr. Thompson anticipated such a termination of his plans! Concerning welfare of the Holy City, we cannot but exclaim

[REDACTED] more, " [REDACTED] long, O Lord, how long ! " I know not, but the answer will be found, in the spirit of it, in the 11th and 12th [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] chapter of Isaiah. At least, [REDACTED] appears to me, [REDACTED] God is calling [REDACTED] people to look intently, and notice his [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] avenging [REDACTED] iniquity of that chosen land.

On the occasion of some [REDACTED] arrangements in the Jerusalem mission, Mrs. Smith thus expresses [REDACTED] ;—" These constant changes, connected [REDACTED] they [REDACTED] with the eternal welfare of souls, and [REDACTED] honour of the Saviour's name, make [REDACTED] feel solemn. I look around upon my brethren and sisters, and my husband, and including myself, think [REDACTED] shall soon, yes, sooner than the [REDACTED] number in our own land, be in eternity ; our work closed, our destiny sealed. Oh that we may prove faithful to our short trust !

" August 23.—Yesterday I inquired of one of my scholars respecting the absence of two others, who [REDACTED] Maronites. She said their priest told them it [REDACTED] 'harâm,' or prohibited for them to come, and had sent them a paper which informed them that he should not allow them to come [REDACTED] the church if they [REDACTED] here. I little imagined [REDACTED] ecclesiastical dignitary would interfere with my half-dozen scholars. I regret it,

[REDACTED] The Maronites may be regarded as papal Syrians, since, though they have the church service in Syriac, and the [REDACTED] communion is partaken of in both kinds, and their priests [REDACTED] allowed to marry before ordination, they yet acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman pontiff. They [REDACTED] supposed [REDACTED] derive their appellation from John Maro, a learned monk of [REDACTED] famous monastery of St. Maro, at Hamah, on the Orontes.

because the little girls were uncommonly bright affectionate. One of discovered walking upon a neighbouring terrace to-day ; and we exchanged salutations, by the usual mode of placing the hand upon the breast, while she looked wishfully towards me. Oh what an account must they have to render, who thus take away the key of knowledge from those of whom they profess to be the spiritual guides ! You can imagine the difference there is between the feelings of the Maronites and Greeks toward us, when I tell you that the Greek priest sends his daughter to be taught by me—a pretty rosy-cheeked girl.”

In the course of this month, Beyroot was visited by the United States' ship Delaware, commodore Patterson. It was an interesting event to the inhabitants, and peculiarly to the American missionaries, who, during the of his stay in the vicinity, resumed their residence in the town. Mrs. Smith entered into the spirit of the event and its attendant circumstances, with all the interest of an American and an ardent lover of her country ; but still a Christian.

“ August 29.—The flag of our country was just hoisted, indicating that the ship is near ; and my husband is preparing to join Mr. Chasseaud, in his consular visit to her commander. This is an interesting day to me, for it is the anniversary of my last departure from the paternal roof. Oh, what a day that was ! May I behold such another ! Its anguish was second only to that which rent my heart, when the cold hand of death seized our dear P. But let me speak of the good-

[REDACTED] of God [REDACTED] since, the supports of his  
 g[REDACTED] and my present cheerfulness and comfort.  
 I [REDACTED] reading, in course, [REDACTED] morning, the 34th [REDACTED]  
 Exodus, [REDACTED] was deeply affected with the 6th and  
 7th [REDACTED]. I wish you would look [REDACTED] them, [REDACTED]  
 I think you will say with me, that God has ever  
 proclaimed himself to [REDACTED] 'the Lord, merciful  
 and gracious, long suffering and abundant in good-  
 ness and truth.' I cannot express my gratitude  
 for the satisfaction which you have [REDACTED] in giving  
 [REDACTED] up; and for the [REDACTED] and spiritual blessings  
 you have received since my departure."

Commodore Patterson and a portion of his  
 family and suite visited Jerusalem. On the sab-  
 bath after their return, religious services [REDACTED] held  
 on board his ship.

"September 10.—On sabbath morning [REDACTED]  
 went on board the Delaware, [REDACTED] 10 o'clock, where  
 Mr. S. preached from the words, 'Strive to enter  
 in at the strait gate,' etc. It was a most interest-  
 ing and attentive audience. The [REDACTED] crew  
 standing, formed two compact bodies each side of  
 the speaker. Their clean and simple uniform, of  
 white shirts and pantaloons, blue collars and cuffs,  
 and a black handkerchief tied around the neck,  
 and their fair complexions, contrasted strongly  
 with the tawny skin and fantastic dress of those  
 whom for a year [REDACTED] have been accustomed prin-  
 cipally to [REDACTED]. Their instrumental and vocal  
 music, in tones familiar to our [REDACTED] not a little  
 refreshing. The Arabs crowded on board, and I  
 suppose that in and around [REDACTED] [REDACTED] than a  
 thousand souls. I was much pleased with the  
 sobriety and attention of a row of boys, who stood

front of the older sailors. They are a kind of apprentices on board, and the most of them from the House of Refuge, in New York. At present they have little to do except to attend school.

"In Beyroot, one night I awoke during the sound of the midnight izan, (the cry of the muezzin in the mosque, calling the followers of Mohammed to prayer.) It was a long, monotonous and dolorous shout; and in the half unconsciousness of broken slumbers, it so went to my heart, that it not ceased, I should have burst into tears. You know not, my dear parents, how you would feel, were you in the midst of a population where every sound that fell upon your ear, and every sight that met your eye, reminded you of Satan's despotic sway. When in my native land, the curling smoke, as it rose from the habitations in the early morning and the twinkling light which illuminated them at eve, excited pleasing associations; but here, alas! it is not so. I cannot look upon the habitations around me, and think, 'That rising column of yonder abode is an emblem of peace and of prayer from a family altar; or that glimmering taper attracts towards it a chaste circle of happy faces, enjoying the rational pleasures of social life.' When I think of your spiritual blessings, which seem to be multiplying upon you, I feel that I am emphatically in a 'dry and thirsty land, where there is no water.' It is this that forms the greatest trial and the greatest danger of missionaries, that they 'dwell where Satan's power is.'

"Monday morning, when the sky was richly studded with stars, we rose and prepare for our re-

turn ■ the mountains. I love to gaze upon ■ spangled heavens, for it transports me directly ■ the dear home of my youth; and the sweet influences of Pleiades and the bands of Orion ■ the ■ when I looked upon them from my own quiet chamber. This morning, Jupiter, before he melted away into the light of heaven, rested like a brilliant gem upon the forehead of Taurus, furnishing ■ beautiful appendage to the latter, as he reclined in dignity upon his ethereal couch. Who ■ contemplate the starry firmament, without some elevation of his moral feelings towards their glorious Author, or without spending one thought upon his own immortal destiny?

"Bhamdoon, Sept. 23.—Having recently returned from ■ journey of nine days to the top of Sunneen, and the ruins of Baalbeck, I think you may be interested in an imperfect description, which is all that I can give of the works of the great Creator, and his creature man. On Monday the 15th instant, we left Bhamdoon for the highest peak of Lebanon. It was a delightful day, and ■ ■ all in fine spirits. Many villages of the mountains ■ ■ eyes, the ■ of which ■ earned from ■ muleteers. Mr. B. often stopped ■ take observations, ■ he is preparing maps of the country.

"16th.—Our ride on this day ■ diversified with grand and beautiful scenery; frequently carrying us upon the borders of lofty eminences, ■ looking deep valleys, in the bottom of which were cattered the long black ■ of the Bedaweens. About noon we reached a spot upon Sunneen, less than ■ hour from its highest peak, where we



rested, while Mr. Bird went forward to see if it were practicable to attempt an excursion to the summit with our animals. After our camp was erected, Mr. Bird and my husband proposed ascending the mountain, while I remained in my tent, and read the *Missionary Herald*. Just after dark, I stepped out of my tent, and going a few paces towards the west, upon the brink of a deep valley, one of the most sublime views met my eyes. I saw a rich bed of superb white clouds, rolling together, and curling their tops in the air, in the most fantastic forms, filled the valley, occasionally breaking from each other sufficiently to discover to me the grandeur of the depth below. Beyond them stretched the glorious sea, its outline nearly obscured by the blinding of its waters with the brilliant tints of the western sky. As I stood alone, gazing upon this almost unearthly scene, the distant voices of the mountaineers, pursuing their occupations upon the declivities below, came through this magnificent array of mountain drapery, and produced a most singular effect upon my mind. I almost imagined myself to be the inhabitant of another sphere, stooping down to discover the pursuits of an inferior world, whose occupants little imagined what glories lay above them. But a brisk evening air hurried me back to my patriarchal habitation, and I was soon joined by my friends, who had enjoyed the prospect from the top of Mount Lebanon. After prayers in Arabic, with the Bedouins and muleteers, we separated each to his 'rural couch,' designing to start out upon our up-

ward ■■■■ hour before light on the ensuing morning.

" On the 17th ■■■ rose ■ half-past three, ■■■ rode about half ■ hour up the mountain, when the path required ■ ■ join Mr. S. and Mr. ■ ■ foot. After much fatigue, which reminded me of my Mount Washington excursion, ■ reached what we supposed ■ be the highest peak, ■ day-break, where seating ourselves beneath the shelter of a rock, ■ breakfasted, that ■ might be in readiness to behold the glories of the rising ■■■ We ■ discovered, however, that there ■■■ a higher summit, which would intercept the eastern horizon; and, after watching the full moon till she sank in the waters which bounded our western prospect, we sat out for the other peak. As usual among mountains, the distance deceived us, and what appeared but a few steps occupied so much time, that Mr. B. arrived only in time to see the ■■■ start suddenly from his hiding place behind Anti-Lebanon. Mr. S. might have ■ accomplished the ■■■ but that he travelled slower on my account. Although I ■■■ deprived of this splendid sight, many interesting objects beside sufficiently repaid ■ for my fatigue. On the west ■■■ ■■ illimitable sea, with ranges of ■■■■ tains varying in form and height. On the east, the ■■■■ object ■■■ the beautiful valley of the Bekaa, separating Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and probably forty miles in extent. Its perfectly level and diversified surface, with the Leontes winding through it, reminded ■ forcibly of the valley of the Connecticut, ■ it appears from Mount Holyoke. I ■■■ it ■■■ have been once

the ■ of a lake, from its peculiar appearance ■ its fertility, which is like ■ of the rich alluvial soil of the Connecticut. Its northern extremity is bounded by the territory of Hamath. The noble range of Anti-Lebanon ■ spread out before us, in its whole extent, embracing Mount Hermon, called by the natives 'Gebel Sheikh,' (old ■ tain.) It is higher than Sunneen, and ■ little spot of ■ glistened in the sunbeams ■ the top of its majestic front, as ■ beheld it ■ this cloudless morning. I ■ sure if king David ■ been with us, he would have tuned his harp to the praise of its Author, whose wonderful works he ■ loved to sing. The 'little hills' below ■ in such distinct outline upon the level valley, ■ to ■ almost ■ if they might 'skip like lambs.' The Haurân, the region which Mr. S. and Dr. Dodge visited last spring, was visible; but what interested me most, ■ a faint view of the ■ tains of Galilee, in the blue distance. I leaned upon ■ rock, and gazed with silent, but deep emotion upon the land which my Saviour had trod; and my heart uttered the prayer, that the spirit which animated his breast, when he there dwelt in ■ humanity, might henceforth continually possess mine.

"18th.—As the sun is very powerful in the Bukaa, ■ ■ before three o'clock for ■ ride. Our donkeys seemed delighted with the level path before them, which ■ unbroken by a single irregularity. I enjoyed it beyond any thing I ■ experienced of the ■ before. We formed a large, and what you would ■ in America, ■ grotesque group. We met many genuine Bedaweens

on foot and upon donkeys and mules, with their long blankets trailing upon the ground, adding the unique appearance of their dark visages, and streaming locks, which were almost blended with the grey of the morning. Although I am daily becoming familiar with the strange scenes of this country, yet of them to this hour impress with such romantic sensations, as I have formerly experienced when reading works of fiction. This one; but many of the associations of a sacred character. The two noble ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon bounded our prospect either side, as we took an oblique the valley. The forth from behind Anti-Lebanon a 'bridegroom cometh forth from chamber.' Not long after beams warmed earth, stopped of water, and breakfasted upon the green sward. As pursued our journey, met immense flocks of sheep, goats, and herds of cattle, and black tents of the Bedaweens to whom they belonged; who, though they differ in character and wealth from Abraham, probably exhibit his mode of life, after he went from his kindred. With my American habits, I should surely say, I obliged to resort to their habitations, 'Woe is me that dwell in the tents of Kedar.' We were reminded, by their appearance, of the exclamation of the spouse in Solomon's Song, 'I black like the tents of Kedar.' But the most precious passage of Scripture, which these illustrations brought to our minds, the promise concerning the two eldest of Ishmael, progenitors of these Mohammedans,

in Isaiah lx. 7; 'All the flocks of the earth shall be gathered together unto thee: they shall come up with acceptance on mine altar, and I will glorify the house of my glory.'

"At five o'clock we reached the celebrated ruins of Baalbeck, or Heliopolis, the irregular outline of which had been for several hours in sight. As we were much fatigued and exhausted with the rays of a tropical sun, we did not stop to admire what we intended to examine at our leisure. We hastened beyond the walls of the city, to our encampment, the location of which was of no consequence, because it was Friday noon, and we must remain there until Monday.

"Before night we were quietly seated in our tents, beneath the rich shade of those very walnut trees which my husband visited in his journey to the Haurân. The next morning, early, we proceeded to the ruins, and devoted the forenoon to their examination.

"And here I was tempted to lay aside my pen, since no description of mine can give you any adequate conception of those relics of past ages, whose foundations were supposed to have been in existence in the days of Solomon. This opinion is deduced from the fact, that the peculiarity of their workmanship, resembles that of the subterranean columns at Jerusalem. As I gazed upon that part of the immense pile, I fully believed the supposition, and those old, defaced, but yet undilapidated stones, gave me much more satisfaction than the Grecian and Roman and Saracenic magnificence, which forms so much of the interest and variety of its superstructure. Whoever selected

location for a splendid building, discovered taste, as it stands at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, overlooking a rich tract of level land, beautifully diversified with foliage and streams of water. You may give full scope to all the ~~sculpture~~ and poetry of your imagination, and picture to yourself fluted columns, cornices, entablatures, tritons, sea-gods, fishes, beasts, and birds, in alto and bas relief, ~~many~~ in a state of preservation, and others defaced by the hand of time and the curiosity of travellers; with fragments of exquisite elegance scattered all around, debased by the 'treading of cattle,' who actually find pasture within the walls of this magnificent temple. The pile consists of four divisions, severally called by travellers a palace, a portico, and two temples; the smallest of the latter being the 'temple of the sun,' which gives the ~~name~~ Heliopolis to the ruins. They fully answered all my ideas of ruined elegance. They seemed, as it were, to be invested with life; so touchingly, so instructively did they speak of the unknown past, of which neither history nor tradition unfold the tale. My eye lingered upon them to the last, untired and unsatisfied, till they faded from my view. In the afternoon I made the circuit of the city, and visited a quarry, from whence much of the stone of which the building is composed was probably taken. One entire stone, sixty feet long, seventeen wide, and thirteen thick, still attached to the quarry, hewn, in solitary grandeur, seemed to speak volumes respecting the unfinished labours of finite ~~man~~. Bzalbeck is completely dilapidated. It is occupied by a few

## MEMOIR OF

and Christians, whose habitations are constructed of the relics. There is, beside, a mosque, patched up with marble slabs, etc., a beautiful little marble temple of Corinthian architecture, which has been used by the Greek church for a place of worship. Thus Satan, in various ways, has kept possession of the spot, though the idols of the temple have been cast down. Still those familiar lines of Watts continually in my mind while there :

‘ These ruins shall be built again,  
And all that dust shall rise,’

under another and more permanent dominion.

“ The next day, the sabbath, we passed in tents, having social worship in English, and reading and conversation with the natives who to gratify their curiosity by the sight of living wonders of the present age. A Moalem begged a Testament, which my husband gave to him ; the first which he ever gave to a follower of the false prophet. With strange inconsistency, a Roman Catholic Christian endeavoured to dissuade him from reading it ! Do you wonder that the devotees of Mohammed have hitherto continued and multiplied, with such an influence around them ? Pray for the extension of that pure light, beneath which their delusion shall wither and perish.

“ On the 22nd, we rose immediately after midnight, to pursue our journey homewards. Nothing particularly interesting occurred, except that I witnessed the growing of cotton in the Bukaa, attended by females. The next day we reached Bhamdoun, having spent eight days, and taken

twenty-five meals in our tents, and without having entered a single habitation beside, during whole journey. With invigorated and grateful hearts we were happy to find ourselves home again, in our rural mountain dwelling."

In her distant field of labour, Mrs. Smith received, with lively satisfaction, intelligence of the prosperity of religion among the Mohegan Indians. Writing to the missionary among them, she says :

" I much astonished were the apostles often, in the weakness of their faith, hear of the revival in Mohegan. When shall we learn that God is faithful to his promises, and faithful to his Son ?" Remember me with Christian affection to dear converts, and to all the children of the school. May your cords still lengthen.

" In the village upon the mountains, where we are spending the hot season, we have much to interest our feelings. The Christians of the Greek church, who are the majority of the population, are really friendly towards us, and could help loving them, even if we had not a spark of the Saviour's kindness in our breasts. They are industrious, cheerful, and independent ; and I often think, what a happy community they would form with a religion stripped of useless ceremonies,—a religion of the heart rather than of the fingers ; for one of the most distinguishing marks of their religion is their scrupulousness of making the sign of the cross. Could the females of Syria be educated and regenerated, the whole face of the country would change ; even, as I said to an Arab a few



days since, ■■■ appearance of the houses ■■■ the roads. One of our little girls, whom I taught before going to the mountains, came ■ see me ■ day ■ two since, and talked incessantly about her love for the school, and the ■■■ of ■ people here, saying, that they 'cared not for Jesus Christ, but only for the Virgin Mary.'

"Monday, Oct. 8.—This day, the ■■■ of the monthly concert, has for ■■■ time been appropriated ■ fasting and prayer at this station. While taking ■ early walk this morning, I met two girls, with baskets of grapes upon their shoulders, who, ■ usual, invited me to partake of their contents. I declined, pleading ■ an excuse, that it ■ a fast with me, and they urged ■ no farther. It ■ not here, as in America, where such ■ apology might be made the subject of ridicule among the unregenerate. On the contrary, the more peculiar ■ our habits, and ■■■ ceremonies, the ■ respect and influence we may acquire; for ■ be without religion is considered a great disgrace. Many regard ■ ■ irreligious, because we are ■ simple in our forms of worship, and have so few appendages, and ■ often surprised when we tell them how many churches and priests exist in our native land. ■ servant ■■■ of Mrs. Whiting, who has ■ lived long enough with her to love her and appreciate her principles, about ■ year and ■ half since remarked to ■■■ of the Arabs, that the people with whom she lived, did 'not lie, ■ steal, nor quarrel, nor do any such things; but, poor creatures,' said she, 'they have no religion.' In contrasting the spiritual blessings

of my country, with more than useless monies of this, I often of these lines of inimitable Watts :

'Let strangers walk around  
The city where we dwell,' etc. -

"In some important respects, the morals of this people better than those of own land. But the great destroyer need not be on the point here, for he has the entire mass of the inhabitants sufficiently enchained by a corrupt religion for all his purposes ; and he other temptations for those regions where he ploy them to blind the eyes of men against the clear light of truth. In this our mountain residence, my husband has more than usual opportunity to give religious instruction by means of conversation, distribution of the Scriptures, and evening prayers in Arabic, in our room. More or less of the villagers always present upon the latter occasion. We feel assured that these 'mountain tops will yet shout to each other,' though we may not live to catch 'the flying joy' on earth."

## CHAPTER VIII.

Scenery—Sabbath Evening—English Service—School—Trou-  
bles of Mohammedans—Death of Dr. Dodge—Appeal to  
American Christians—On Physical Culture—Intercourse with  
English Friends—Letter to Mrs. Dodge—Female Prayer  
Meeting—Native Habits of Fasting—Arab Visits—Letter to  
Mrs. Wisner on the Death of her Husband—Letter to Mrs.  
Hallock.

HAVING returned from her summer residence in  
the mountains, and become again settled at Bey-  
root, Mrs. Smith resumed her journal addressed to  
her parents, as follows :

“BEYROOT, OCT. 19, 1834.

“My dear Parents :—I wish you could sit  
down with me in my pleasant room, this evening,  
where I have composed myself for a little epistolary  
conversation with you. The full moon rising in the  
east, is shining in its splendour on the lofty peak  
of Lebanon, while the waters of the Mediterranean,  
which wash its base, are sparkling in her beams,  
and on the north its dark waves are bounded only  
by the sky. The city in which we live is directly  
upon the shore ; a high castle, surmounted  
with a single turret, stands upon a rock, a few rods

from the land; the hum of human voices █████ ceased, and the silence of night is broken only by the █████ of the surf, as the █████ dashes upon the shore. Three times have I risen from my seat to notice and admire in solitude this charming █████ We █████ partially settled in our █████ abode, but I hope █████ not indulge the thought that this █████ rest. If █████ do, God will break up the delusion.

— This is the evening of the sabbath, and it will be █████ appropriate █████ recall the events of the day. Mr. Thompson preached at our consul's a most excellent sermon. My soul █████ refreshed, particularly in the singing, and I thought of the bliss of heaven. The sabbath, my dear father, is the day in which I am in the habit of making you especially the subject of my petitions; and often my heart is much drawn out in supplicating spiritual blessings for you; and I feel assured that such blessings will make you completely happy here and hereafter. Thus, through the merits of my Saviour, though far removed from you, I may be the █████ of contributing to your present and eternal happiness.

— October 22.—Yesterday I went up to Mr. B.'s, █████ consult about the plan of a school-house, █████ commenced for females. █████ hardly believe that such a project is actually in progress, and I hail █████ the dawn of a happy change in Syria. Two hundred dollars have been subscribed by friends in this vicinity, and I told Mr. B., that, █████ necessary, █████ thought he might expend fifty more upon the building, █████ our Sunday school in Norwich █████ pledged █████ hundred a year for female education

■ Syria. I cannot tell you how much satisfaction I take ■ appropriating my little effects to missionary purposes; as I used at home often to wish that holiness to the Lord might ■ ■ on my little possessions.

— October 27.— This morning the English ■ vice was held in the room, now called our chapel, at our consul's, and it promises to be a pleasant ■ I felt more as I used to feel in America, than since I bade farewell to those

‘ Sacred scenes of peace and pleasure,  
Holy days and sabbath bell.’

Mrs. C. is much engaged in fitting it up, arranging with her ■ hands ■ covering of the desk, in which ■ exhibits the tact of her countrywomen. May God bring her and her husband into his true fold! I cannot but think that these ■ beginnings for this land, are like the little stone that was cut ■ of the mountain.

“ October 29.— Yesterday I again commenced ■ female school with four scholars, ■ increased ■ to-day, ■ the number ■ probably continue ■ augment ■ before, from week ■ week. As I walked home, about ■ evening, I thought to myself, can ■ be that I am really a school-mistress, and the only ■ all Syria? and I tripped along with a quick step amid Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs, ■ Jews, ■ my pleasant and quiet home, where I always find a number of kind friends to bid me welcome. My hours are now so systematically and fully appropriated, that I can only steal short intervals for writing.

" November 9.—The number of English [redacted] is increasing here, and for [redacted] last week [redacted] minds have been much exercised respecting them; especially [redacted] importance of having [redacted] regular attendants upon our morning service. [redacted] a foundation is now being [redacted] for a future [redacted] munity of Englishmen and Americans, as we [redacted] doubt, we are anxious [redacted] it should be a good [redacted] [redacted] only fashionable for all who [redacted] attend chapel, it will be a great point gained; for there will be souls which may be the subjects of the Spirit's operations.

" Dear parents, I love you, [redacted] [redacted] you constantly, yet am busy [redacted] happy. I sometimes indulge the thought that God has sent me to [redacted] Syria—to [redacted] girls (of whom I have a [redacted] school)—for their good. They are [redacted] burden of my prayer; let them be [redacted] yours.

" January 5, 1835.—On Friday I distributed [redacted] wards [redacted] twenty-three little girls belonging [redacted] school, which, [redacted] they [redacted] poor, consisted of clothing. [redacted] value of the presents [redacted] [redacted] by [redacted] number of tickets which each scholar [redacted] produce. My [redacted] prayed and [redacted] with them. [redacted] a new scene for Syria. Our sabbath school also increases. Eighteen [redacted] present last Sunday, [redacted] walked two and two from Tannoos' house to [redacted] Arabic service. I am in constant expectation of an 'excommunication' upon my pupils, from the ecclesiastical authorities.

" January 28.—It is a year to-day since [redacted] arrival [redacted] Beyroot—a year of mercies only. How grateful and obedient ought we [redacted]! I wish you

would pray, my dear parents, that I may not be dull. I feel myself be, under all the discipline of a heavenly Master. When I reflect upon the multifarious lessons, which in my course of nearly thirty years I have been to learn, I am ashamed and confounded in my ignorance—my slow advance in moral improvement. Every day that I live, I find less occasion for self-complacency. Little do those who are basking in the rays of a meridian sun, like that under which I am in Norwich, and passing buoyantly along with the stream, know how they would try their souls, and try their characters, and their Christian hopes, if they were transported to a dark, stormy night, where they would be obliged to struggle against the current. Yes, it is a solemn thought, that many, apparently hopeful followers of Christ, in America, would not sustain the change; for with my self-love, I often fear that I shall be found wanting at the last. Could I convey to the minds of my friends the views which I have on this point, I should rejoice. In a few words I would say, 'Examine yourselves,' and discover, if possible, how much of your love, zeal, and activity, are the genuine fruits of the Spirit, and how much is the result of other circumstances.

"Last Sunday was a day of much interest and excitement to me, leading me to the force of that assurance, 'as the mountains are round Jerusalem, so is the Lord round about his people' when they are planted amid an irregular, despotic, and dangerous government. We are here only defended, but not defenders of the

legitimate subjects of [REDACTED] against their [REDACTED] rulers. An order was [REDACTED] for the imprisonment of soldiers for the pasha, which [REDACTED] not [REDACTED] the nominal Christians, but only [REDACTED] the [REDACTED]. In consequence [REDACTED] which, the houses of the English and Americans [REDACTED] nearly [REDACTED] with refugees. Seven [REDACTED] slept in [REDACTED] on Saturday night. Many [REDACTED] seized, but subsequently released, [REDACTED] satisfactory evidence that they [REDACTED] Moslems.

February 12.—Once [REDACTED] God, in his infinite wisdom, has entered our little band, in [REDACTED] removal of [REDACTED] of our number; by which [REDACTED] hearts are not only wounded, but our hopes of Jerusalem again blasted. Our beloved brother Dodge, who from the time that I knew him, has [REDACTED] seemed [REDACTED] me ripening for heaven, has, [REDACTED] length, reached that 'home for weary souls.' [REDACTED] to us, but not to him, is this event. The following lines, sung [REDACTED] brother P.'s funeral, and [REDACTED] our family devotions this morning, express my [REDACTED] feelings:

'There faith lifts up the tearless eye,  
The heart with anguish riven;  
[REDACTED] views the tempest passing by,  
[REDACTED] evening shadows quickly fly,  
[REDACTED] all serene—in heaven.'

Yes; 'all [REDACTED] in heaven.' He [REDACTED] there, I [REDACTED] not; though [REDACTED] cannot [REDACTED] why he should [REDACTED] away, after having spent [REDACTED] years of [REDACTED] perplexity in preparing for service in [REDACTED] land, with [REDACTED] language just beginning to [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] command; yet [REDACTED] knows [REDACTED] appreciates the whole. When I was an inmate of his family,



I found that he uniformly rose very early; and from his increasing spiritual views and tender sensibilities, it was evident that he had entered into communion with God. His faith confirms him in the long belief, that prayer is the key to holy living and a happy death.

"We shall, probably, now make other arrangements, and the question will arise, 'Shall Jerusalem be abandoned?' To that mission have been called Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Dr. Dalton, (the husband of Mrs. Nicolayson,) and Mrs. Thompson. These have interrupted every previous attempt, and to send missionaries thither instead of sending them to their graves. We have seen God select from our number, at this time, the very one who was best prepared for His presence; of the one qualified to live and do good. This makes us mourn, every day for our loss."

"And what can I say? what do the missionaries of Syria say? what do any of the labourers who are scattered in this world say, the thousands of Christians crowded together in America, to induce them to go and to die only for dying multitudes? They do feel, they do act, comparatively; but, my dear parents, it is the eyes that affect the heart; and if we would believe fully, that a guilty world is under the wrath of God, we should go to those portions of the earth where Satan reigns triumphant. I am deeply affected with the fact, that the Washington Islands were abandoned, as a missionary station, because of their scattered population. Under existing circumstances probably we should

necessary; but ought circumstances to be so large, so blessed, so competent of America, as unavoidably to doom eternal destruction, a thousand souls in one place, five hundred, or even one hundred, in another, say nothing of the millions. I think of those of the Pacific; of the Azores, of which I had a glimpse when crossing the Atlantic; of other inhabitants of mountains and valleys, upon which our feet rested. I look abroad upon the countries around this teeming with immortal souls, whose existence may be swallowed up in the world of woe; and then my eye turns to our own land, and I see the crowded conference-room, the sabbath school, the 'great congregation,' denying, but enjoying themselves, in the spacious churches where truth is continually dropping the sacred dew. I see the shelves loaded with publications too numerous to read; the walls covered with dainties. Some of the hours are spent in cooking, in visits, in regulating the fashion of an article of furniture or dress—not by the devotees of folly, but by blood-bought disciples of Christ—and I have wasted years of my probationary existence; and, in view of all this, my heart sinks within me, and I can only exclaim, in behalf of myself and hers, guilty, guilty! While you have more than enough of all that makes life dear, immortality appear precious, here there exists native barrenness.

"Excepting the three or four native converts, we know not a pious religious teacher, a judicious parent, one family circle, regulated by the

God, influenced by God—no, not even *our*! Let me say to any, to humblest, uninfluential, whose heart may be touched with such facts, leading him to exclaim, 'What can *I* do?' to begin with some little thing, ever small, by which may many, a few moments of precious time, which may devote to the purpose thinking praying this great matter. And if he in a little, he may have authority much. The Holy Spirit will communicate new views, new energies, and a spark may kindle a great fire.

"We had five young men at last evening, English and Scotch. It is a little remarkable, that these foreign adventurers should all of them have been, it appears, religiously educated. They also more than usually intelligent. We cannot but hope that God is laying a foundation here on which to build his kingdom in generations."

"BAYBROT, FEBRUARY 12.

"My dear Sister:—This is Thursday, day on which I bring you and your daughters in special remembrance before God; Wednesday, I remember your dear husband and little Cornelius; and often, in connexion with them, the precious Andover.

"You speak of the importance and duty of physical culture. It is a subject upon which I much in America, have still more in country. I the individual who should devote his whole attention to it, the

missionaries, a blessing to the universe.

"Many precautions in this climate, relate to diet. Exposure to dampness, fatigue, by the cold winters, to which we have been accustomed, northern constitutions are particularly susceptible to debility; loss of vigour of body, cannot do with might what hands to do; for we have might.

"February 28.—Our intercourse with our English friends becomes every week pleasant and mutually confidential. It is like answer to prayer. We do not like relinquishing the Jerusalem mission, but would rather 'draw arguments from discouragements,' and 'take the kingdom of heaven by violence' for that city. One is encouraging, that no death occurred in consequence of the climate, for it is superior to that of Beyroot. Their winters cold and invigorating.

"You inquire missionaries are not in danger of losing their regard for the sanctity of sabbath? They are so, and on this account it is important that we keep the day with common strictness; as the habit is calculated to make a deep impression upon the natives, so their We get no dinner, though a servant is consequently all the morning, while we are in English service. With my husband and myself every moment is up, as in America, the native being exclusively under direction."

letter, from which the following were taken, was addressed to Mrs. Dodge, on her husband:—"I spend a sister, convince you in your sorrows I am afflicted, and that I have wept again and again over the memory of your and my friend, the thought of your desolated heart? Though many flowed, as one circumstance after another confirmed sad story of your loss; yet when I came to that part your recital which to the interment Zion, and pictured myself the unconscious curiosity depicted upon the familiar of your bright little Mary, in the last mournful it seemed if my heart would burst. child! God surely be her Father. I esteemed and admired your excellent husband. His mind possessed certain delicate which truly attractive; to mention his peculiar and increasing sensibility to those spiritual things which knows and loves with unclouded perceptions, in that blessed home on high. My and myself reflect with great satisfaction our intercourse with him; the growing spirituality of his feelings, very often each other, that we had forebodings early removal. We saw, too, that piety was result of cherished communion with his God, and shall make him here our exemplar? His short visit Beyroot a cordial to hearts.

"I was reading, a few days since, a short obituary of a clergyman's wife in America, who died at the age of twenty-two. As her afflicted hus-

hung over her dying bed, he inquired, "shall I do when you are gone?" She replied, "I have imagined your sainted husband, more of a missionary than before, speaking thus:—'My dear Martha, you have passed through many trials, true, in this foreign land, but perhaps the are over; and you preserve your health, and devote yourself to the poor females of Syria, whose language you have just acquired, and train our little daughter to love and labour for too, I would rather be your ministering spirit here, in that land which is surfeited with religious privileges.'

"Forgive me, much loved sister, for thus freely imparting to you my thoughts. Perhaps you had no idea of returning America. For myself, I bless God that he brought me hither, and I am that shall, ere long, behold ingathering, the female population; at least, if we are faithful. My prayer for my missionary brethren sisters, more for their physical strength almost any thing beside. For I believe we are God's children; and we learn strictly conscientious in all our habits, I think we may live do good here; the time, carefully avoid such exposures as which nothing can recall."

"BETHROOT, MARCH 17.

"My dear Mother:—I have two for addressing myself to you especially, from my usual journal; first gratify you, secondly I may bring you in debt myself, to the

## MEMOIR OF

amount of a whole sheet of paper, filled by your own dictation. Although you mentioned in every letter from home, and I love to hear that you are well and happy, and that you love, and weep, pray for still I have an earnest desire to recognize upon paper, the features of your mind; that mind with which I have had much conversation and sympathy.

We often think and talk of your Friday meeting, which is our purpose for us; and I believe your have been, and will yet more abundantly answered. On Saturday we commenced a native female prayer meeting, only one whose attendants (Mrs. W.) gives satisfactory evidence of a renewed nature; yet we look hereafter. females America, who leading the devotions of a social circle, any thing of the reluctance which I in attempting to pray in native tongue, I pity more I them; yet they cast themselves upon God, as I do, I doubt not that similar strength would be imparted. My of the kind, in this difficult language with my little girl, and I pursue regularly. Twice I have performed the duty school, and Mrs. W. and myself stop a minutes once a-week, to make the school and her irreligious friends the subjects of prayer. If I writing you, dear I should mention these particulars; but I know you will tenderly sympathize with me in an occurrence of nature. Probably this the prayer meeting that was ever held in the Arabic language. Will you not make it at yours,

Friday, an especial subject of prayer? Pray that our stammering tongues may be more and more unloosed.

"I wish, dear mamma, you ~~could~~ ~~send~~ my school, ~~the~~ ~~gift~~ of tongues. I ~~do~~ ~~not~~ withdraw your interest from other objects, I ~~do~~ ~~not~~ you to pray a great deal for these ~~girls~~ girls. I sometimes feel that God ~~will~~ ~~not~~ me here ~~will~~ ~~not~~ make ~~an~~ impression upon the ~~character~~ cha- ~~acter~~ in Syria; yet I may be cut off speedily, ~~and~~ my work ~~will~~ ~~not~~ God forbid! Rather ~~let~~ ~~me~~ be ~~like~~ Swartz and Morrison, who have been permitted, with bodily eyes, to behold the fruits of their labours.

"I think the ~~idea~~ of fasting among this people would strike you singularly. They ~~are~~ very troublesome, to say the least, in a family. Yet I ~~am~~ ~~not~~ solicitous about overthrowing ~~a~~ superstition so comparatively innocent as this, before the ~~Lord~~ is convinced of the truth; for I ~~am~~ of the opinion, ~~that~~ ~~it~~ often induces a recklessness of moral obligation, unfavourable to purity. ~~It~~ is like having ~~the~~ soul 'swept and garnished' for fouler spirits ~~to~~ entertained therein. When I took ~~my~~ ~~girl~~ girl, ~~she~~ ~~was~~ fasting from meat, butter, milk, ~~and~~ animal substances, for forty days previous ~~to~~ Christmas. Now, she and ~~her~~ ~~mother~~ ~~are~~ keeping fifty days Lent before Easter; taking ~~nothing~~ until after twelve o'clock, and then nothing ~~of~~ an animal nature. Saturdays and Sundays ~~the~~ girl, who ~~is~~ a Greek, may eat in the morning; ~~the~~ boy, who is a Roman Catholic, Sundays only. This practice ~~is~~ ~~the~~ people ~~are~~ very ~~careful~~ food, making them particular and



long [redacted], they [redacted] simple food, [redacted] are often dissatisfied [redacted] [redacted] given them. With [redacted] washerwoman I [redacted] had frequent trouble. They [redacted] always, too, wishing a change of food. The people fish all night upon [redacted] [redacted] for 'fish,' as they are called, and often the reflection of the torches [redacted] [redacted] their boats dances around the walls of our bed-room until morning dawns. It reminds [redacted] [redacted] the probable mode in which the disciples of [redacted] Saviour gained their subsistence. 'They [redacted] all night,' but [redacted] under such a guide [redacted] these people, who [redacted] thus duped to believe that this [redacted] religion, and will carry them to heaven. Alas! alas! Blessed Lord, may thy kingdom come speedily!"

"May 18.—Yesterday, at the sabbath school, Mr. S. asked [redacted] of the [redacted] girls, 'Who was the progenitor of the Jews?' [redacted] she replied, 'Satan.' By general consent, among the old and young, this afflicted [redacted] [redacted] to be condemned to ignominy here, and irretrievable destruction hereafter.

"June 2.—A few days since, [redacted] of my [redacted] Moslem scholars, whose father [redacted] [redacted] an extensive merchant here, came and invited [redacted] [redacted] make a call upon her mother. I took Raheel, and [redacted] accompanied her to their house, which [redacted] in our neighbourhood. I found it [redacted] charming spot, and very neatly kept. An aged relative [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] door of the receiving-room, assorting and placing in a pile some grape leaves, which are much [redacted] in [redacted] country in cooking rice. They mince fresh meat with the rice, and roll it up in the leaves, and boil it. [redacted] is a nice dish. But the reason of my



she were here, and knew the Arabic, [redacted] people.

"And [redacted] Dr. Wisner no longer upon the earth! Surely [redacted] is a world, and work too, [redacted] pre-  
[redacted] spirits who [redacted] frequently [redacted] from  
[redacted] sphere. I cannot be sufficiently [redacted] that  
[redacted] family circle remains unbroken. I  
[redacted] receive a parcel from America, [redacted] lift-  
ing up my heart to God that I may be prepared  
[redacted] whatever intelligence it may contain."

"BETHROOT, JULY 2.

"My dear Mrs. Wisner:—When it has been in my heart to address a letter to you, which [redacted] often been the case since [redacted] removal [redacted] Syria, I little imagined that I [redacted] deferring it for [redacted] occa-  
[redacted] like the present; and that when I took my pen [redacted] you of my love, I should be called [redacted] express also my sympathy in the sorest bereave-  
[redacted] you could possibly experience. Dear friend, you [redacted] not the only mourner in [redacted] afflictive [redacted]. We who know your husband, loved him, and weep for him. Who could know, and [redacted] love him? He [redacted] my heart the first time I enjoyed your [redacted] hospitality in Boston. That charming simplicity and warmth of heart which he possessed, was very attractive, and he seemed [redacted] like a [redacted] and a brother to [redacted] missionary circle, when [redacted] about departing from America, [redacted] my attachment was greatly strengthened. May [redacted] again be [redacted] to endure the agony and conflict of feeling [redacted] I experienced [redacted] close of the evening service in Park-street church, [redacted] this dear friend came to [redacted] pew where I

[REDACTED] gave [REDACTED] his parting blessing. [REDACTED] soul seemed full of deep sympathy; [REDACTED] words were few, and I could not speak. But for the supporting [REDACTED] of God, my natural feelings [REDACTED] wholly subdued me.

"Your excellent husband, for [REDACTED] kindness [REDACTED] our departed relatives, and to their orphan [REDACTED] seemed [REDACTED] be identified with us; and as I said [REDACTED] him, those chords of feeling [REDACTED] touched, which vibrated so painfully when I left my father's house. I have loved to think of [REDACTED] distant land; and I have remembered, [REDACTED] repeated to my missionary associates very often, a remark which he made to [REDACTED] our [REDACTED] meeting [REDACTED] Mr. Anderson's—'That [REDACTED] should especially aim [REDACTED] the possession of a cheerful reliance upon the atonement of Christ.' This, he said, would support [REDACTED] in our work [REDACTED] than any thing else.

"When [REDACTED] heard of the sudden departure of Dr. Wisner, I remarked to Mr. Smith, that [REDACTED] must be that God has a place for those who become lost [REDACTED] us in this world, where their services [REDACTED] immediately employed for his glory. Or, perhaps, he [REDACTED] that the sanctifying influence of their removal will promote his kingdom [REDACTED] than their lives [REDACTED] earth. [REDACTED] this good [REDACTED] gifted [REDACTED] was eminently qualified [REDACTED] station.

"It [REDACTED] my [REDACTED] opinion, that nothing [REDACTED] lost [REDACTED] church by such an event, any [REDACTED] than [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] among the Israelites, when Elijah [REDACTED] taken up [REDACTED] heaven. Yet [REDACTED] without [REDACTED] when beloved objects are snatched

from **■** bosoms. **■** friend, how your heart has bled! If I felt anguish such as no former **■** brought to my soul, when a precious brother **■** removed by a lingering illness, what **■** you have suffered by the sudden rending **■** that tie which now I know to be stronger than any other! **■** God has supported you, I **■** fident. **■** will support you **■** **■** **■** You **■** claim so many direct promises as in your present circumstances. **■** 'thy **■** **■** husband,' what have you to fear? **■** we shall meet, I trust, where **■** **■** **■** never draw another sigh from **■** breasts. Please **■** accept, with my own, the affectionate sympathy of my husband."

In connexion with the preceding letter, **■** pleasingly exhibits the sympathy of Mrs. **■** with her friends under trial, we may insert the following, which was addressed to one who, was occupying a missionary's station **■** Smyrna, and **■** **■** **■** mourning under the loss of a beloved child

"Dear Mrs. Hallock:—You **■** very kind **■** give **■** **■** minute **■** account of the sickness of your little daughter. **■** was exceedingly touching, particularly **■** it came from a mother's pen; and **■** I think you have great consolation in the remembrance of her sweet deportment, and tender religious sensibilities. You may truly **■** of your precious one,

" **■** died to sin, she died to care,  
But for a moment felt the rod;  
**■** springing on **■** viewless air  
Spread her light wings, and soared **■** God.

' This the blest theme that cheers my voice,  
The grave is not my darling's prison,  
The stone that covered half my joys  
Is rolled away, and she is risen.'

" I know much [REDACTED] the sorrows which [REDACTED] brings into an affectionate family circle, having the year [REDACTED] I [REDACTED] my father's [REDACTED] consigned [REDACTED] tomb a beloved brother, who was preparing for the ministry. Such events break up and call forth [REDACTED] deep fountains of feeling [REDACTED] human breast, [REDACTED] existence of [REDACTED] scarcely [REDACTED] by the unafflicted. I asked my dear father, [REDACTED] before lost a lovely boy of [REDACTED] years, [REDACTED] trial [REDACTED] the greatest, that of parting with [REDACTED] infant, [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] years. ' Oh! the last,' said he, ' for the love which [REDACTED] bore the child, [REDACTED] gained twofold strength for the man.' Such, doubtless, would have been your experience.

" Do you not often think of the dear circle [REDACTED] Malta, and the poor ignorant beings [REDACTED] [REDACTED] streets? I doubt not your prayers mingle [REDACTED] ours for the long-deferred blessing. Oh! when [REDACTED] we see the kingdom of Satan, around [REDACTED] tottering to its foundation? May [REDACTED] be faithful [REDACTED] trust, and God will [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] time!"

## CHAPTER IX.

### Journey to Jerusalem—Return to Beyroot.

IN prosecuting the objects of the mission, it was necessary for Mr. Smith to visit Jerusalem. Mrs. Smith accompanied her husband. He prepared an account of their journey to and from Jerusalem; and separate from this, a sketch of the scenes he witnessed in that interesting city. The latter reached his country. On several occasions a chasm in the present chapter, much to be regretted; especially as it was considered by her husband the most interesting of all her journals; and there is but a single letter to supply its place.

The following is the substance of the journal of the journey to Jerusalem, which she addressed to her brother, and is here given, notwithstanding that many readers may be already acquainted, through other channels, with the scenes and places referred to, on account of the characteristic descriptions contained in it, and the various interesting manifestations of Christian feeling which accompany them.

—BEYROOT, MAY 14, 1835.

"My dear Brother and Sister:—On the 1st day of April, at two o'clock, P. M., I turned my face to go to Jerusalem. You will be

that I indulged some very peculiar feelings as I went toward the Holy Land; but no former journey ever induced. I could hardly realize the reality, though a sacred cheerfulness stole over me. When I was a little girl, I used to think of Jerusalem with great interest; but I had a warm heart, though not the heart of a missionary. I thought I could brave every imaginable evil for such a field of labour. Now I was actually realizing the dreams of earlier days; and, though the scenes of childhood had passed, my heart was in unison with the occasion. I only wanted to see of my beloved ones in America and enjoy them with me.

"The style of travelling in this country, together with the narrowness of the roads, which allows few to go abreast, interferes with social intercourse; but conversation may be supported without considerable effort. It is the very antipodes of that which is furnished by your omnibuses. We talked somewhat, however, and thought much.

"Nothing very striking occurred on that day. Our boat was pitched near the shore of the Mediterranean; and while the gentlemen were employed in their erection, I walked down to the water, 'to meditate at eventide.' That 'classical sea,' whose waters were then as clear as crystal, cast its reflection upon the smooth sands with calm dignity; while I gathered the pretty shells which they lodged at my feet. Not a sound was heard, save the murmuring of the sea in this solitary place; and as I gazed over the watery waste, my heart could not but soar to



Him who alone upon the throne of universe, quietly respond to the voice of peaceful . . . We partook of . . . evening . . . cheerfulness, and after uniting in prayer retired to our couch. We had reason to regret . . . choice of a location; for the rain . . . beat upon . . . habitation, and it fell in the middle of the night. My husband . . . up nearly all night holding down its sides, and securing myself . . . our articles from injury. Morning dawned, however, . . . harm . . . our persons . . . property. Under . . . shadow . . . Almighty we . . . secure from the 'terror by night.' At half-past eight, . . . left . . . Hulda, rode upon . . . of the Mediterranean, . . . reached . . . in . . . hours. . . surrounded by beautiful and well-watered gardens; and as we rode out . . . encampment, . . . sundown, the brilliant verdure of the plain, bounded by low and luxuriant hills, transferred us in imagination . . . dear New England. The next morning, . . . sunrise, . . . for Tyre.

"Whenever I saw our tent . . . ground, my thoughts naturally reverted . . . taking . . . of the tabernacle of the body . . . last. . . waiting, I often had time to read portions of Scripture appropriate to the localities . . . visited; . . . take . . . also, . . . to . . . with the . . . and children who came to ask charity, and . . . gather up any thing which might be left. . . day along 'the . . . Tyre Sidon,' from whence many came forth to witness . . . and . . . benefited by the miracles . . . Saviour. . . passed near the site of Sarepta.

The scenery was exquisitely beautiful the country rising gradually into height, whose declivities, even at their summit, were covered with grain, and interspersed with olive trees. These latter, at the distance, strikingly resemble the apple trees of America, and we felt almost as if we were travelling there.

After a ride of seven hours, we found ourselves in Tyre, once 'the crowning city,' emphatically, the abode of indigence. We went directly to the house of our consular agent, a respectable native, of the Greek Catholic church, who treated us very hospitably. It was Friday evening, and in consequence of the rain, which prevented us from pitching our tents, our knowing of his house in which we could comfortably spend the sabbath, we staid in Tyre until Monday.

Of the luxury of retirement, the inhabitants of these countries know nothing, and no provision is made for it in the construction of their houses. One large room is furnished with cushions on each side, with a recess, before which a curtain is drawn, containing the beds and coverings of their beds, which are drawn forth at night, and spread out for sleeping. While arrangements for the night were going forward, I sat quietly by with my pencil, taking notes of the occurrences of the day. One of the ladies took a bit of a taper in her hand, and dropping upon her knees by my side, kindly kept me light as long as I wished to write; interrupting occasionally with questions about the object of this, that, or other articles of dress, etc., I

readily answered. As I sat thus occupied, I attended, I thought to myself, 'Can this be the ancient Tyre, where I actually here?' I made some inquiries, respecting the present condition of the place, of this kind yet simple-minded Arab. 'I, 'said you gardens, etc., here?' 'No,' said she, 'there is nothing here but poor people, and nothing but the sea;' and this remark accompanied by that very significant gesture of the Arabs, by which they express utter destitution. It is by putting the thumb and fore-finger together, snapping the end of the upper teeth with the nail of the thumb, bringing it suddenly from the mouth. This female little imagined herself strikingly was testifying to the truth of prophecy respecting that 'merchant of many isles.'

"Tyre is a peninsula, having been united to the main land by Alexander. The isthmus which connects it is completely covered with sand. In front of the city, quite out in the sea, there are ruins, which appear like the remains of a quay, indicating great changes in the form and size of the ancient city. The only object of interest worth examining, is the site of a very large church; part of whose walls and sculpture remain, showing its sculpture have been in the shape of a cross. It reposes the ashes of the celebrated Origen, of Frederick Barbarossa. I have peculiar feelings while I stood upon those mouldering fragments, and thought of this conspicuous, talented, yet speculative father of the church. In the evening I was informed, very politely, that the next day a family would occur to the honour of

their patron saint. We, therefore, removed all our [redacted] into [redacted] room [redacted] the gentlemen [redacted] pied, [redacted] might enjoy a [redacted] quiet [redacted] ourselves, [redacted] give them [redacted] opportunity to receive their visitors without [redacted].

"Monday morning, at six, [redacted] pursued [redacted] journey, after gratefully acknowledging [redacted] kindness which we had received. Our [redacted] was [redacted] the mountains of Galilee, and through [redacted] portion of [redacted] promised land which [redacted] the [redacted] of Asher. The scenery was rich and [redacted] tive; but the land thinly inhabited, owing to [redacted] oppressive government and a false religion. At this time, [redacted] well [redacted] during the most of [redacted] journey, I could not but think what a noble country this would be under the cultivation of freehold proprietors. In this ride of nine hours, I counted thirty varieties of wild flowers, many of which I recognized as choice exotics in our American gardens. It [redacted] [redacted] if nothing could spring up here without producing a blossom. An aqueduct, twelve miles long, supported by a succession of [redacted] arches, [redacted] on [redacted] route, and a very elegant country [redacted] of the pasha arrested [redacted] attention, possessing [redacted] the features of [redacted] oriental establishment. Many pilgrims of both [redacted] [redacted] on their way [redacted] the Holy City, one of whom [redacted] himself to [redacted] company for several days.

"We rode through Acre, the ancient Ptolemais, and encamped a quarter of [redacted] mile beyond. [redacted] fortified city appears well in the distance, though [redacted] magnificent. It [redacted] elevated and compact, and [redacted] spot which [redacted] been much contested by [redacted] various rulers of this [redacted]. The pasha keeps [redacted]

constantly employed in repairing [ ] depredations of the late war. We saw many poor old men in companies, carrying little barrows [ ] earth, and [ ] [ ] many criminals. A large [ ] frigate lay in [ ] harbour.

"Our [ ] the next morning stretched along the head of the beautiful bay of Acre, and forming [ ] with the shore, brought us [ ] Heyfa, a village [ ] the opposite side, which furnishes a [ ] haven to winter in than Acre, [ ] [ ] for this purpose. Upon its shores were [ ] a certain kind of fish, which [ ] said [ ] have produced [ ] celebrated purple Tyrian dye. We breakfasted among the bulrushes, upon the banks of the Kishon, and leaving Heyfa, pursued [ ] the summit of Mount Carmel. From this spot the view of the plain of Acre [ ] magnificent and beautiful. [ ] 1,500 feet above the [ ] yet [ ] found [ ] there. The monastery is [ ] large and commodious building, not yet finished, but workmen [ ] employed upon it. It is [ ] pied by [ ] monks, from Malta, Italy, [ ] Austria, and [ ] altogether too fine a spot for them, though they have a range of apartments for [ ] accommodation of travellers, where Mr. Whiting and Dr. Dodge took lodgings, on their way [ ] Jerusalem, [ ] their families. I fixed upon [ ] for a theological seminary, to be established there [ ] ye [ ] hence! but [ ] did [ ] [ ] monks this. They treated us with coffee, and [ ] very kind. After commencing [ ] descent on the other side, we read aloud the history of Elijah [ ] [ ] prophets [ ] Baal, whose contest occurred here; and [ ] [ ] imagine ourselves in the place of the good

prophet, when, seven stretching his vision the which spread before returned with the cheering gence, 'Behold, there riseth a and out of sea, like a man's hand.' We descended into the vale of Sharon, five o'clock pitched our among its beauteous flowers; and as plucked we thought of Him who said, 'I am of Sharon, the lily of the valley.'

At 6, morning, went on way, riding upon the shore, path completely covered with shells. We breakfasted among the ruins of Cesarea, where not a solitary being now dwells. Here Peter first preached the Gentiles, after his interesting introduction Cornelius, whose residence it was, well of Philip the Evangelist. Here Paul made his noble defence before king Agrippa. You know, perhaps, that Herod lavished his treasures upon it, and made it the most flourishing city of Syria. crusaders, in the reign of Louis xi., rebuilt and fortified it. Now it is overgrown with thorns. Under a ruined arch, sat sung of a hymn. After P.M., encamped again in the vale of Sharon, sung the hymn which Mrs. Sigourney composed for the Mohegan Sabbath-school Society. possessed peculiar appropriateness occasion. Next morning rose 4, passed through the remainder of vale Sharon. Like the previous day, scarcely an habitation a human being was to be though the region would support many thousands. The land literally 'enjoys her  
Between P.M.,

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Joppa, now Yaffa, cordially  
 Mr. Marad's, consul, a  
 wealthy Armenian.

"Yaffa may be styled the seaport of the Holy City; for all who visit Jerusalem by sea go thither. A writer remarks, that 'its traditional history stretches far back into the twilight of time, even anterior to the deluge; and that it is too old to have any antiquities, having outlived all that rendered it interesting.' We know, however, that the timber of Solomon's temple was brought hither in floats; that Jonah came from hence by ship to Tarshish; and here Peter raised to life the benevolent Dorcas. Leaving Yaffa, we saw Armenian, Greek, Latin churches, the last of which is a tolerably good picture, representing Peter's dream, and the church dedicated to him. The observance of the long fast of Lent; Moslems only eat meat, been by Moslems, or superintended by them. Heretics, like ourselves, or throw that is furnished. Our muleteers, servants, and all whom we met, until after Easter, fasting.

"We turned aside from the main road to visit Lydda, Lydd. It is an uninviting little village, though its appearance from a distance is quite picturesque, owing to the white-washed domes of its houses, and the verdure and variety of its foliage in which they are interspersed. We spent an hour or two under the shade of olive trees.

"Ramleh an ancient town, the

Ephraim, supposed to be Arimathea of the New Testament; if so, the good man, who gave our Saviour a decent burial, was from here. We were but a short distance from Jerusalem, but our hearts were too much attracted thither to be deeply interested in any thing we might see at Ramlah; convents, churches, vaults, and the like. We left there early in the morning, and found ourselves at the gate of the Holy City, three hours after mid-day, on Saturday, the 11th of April, five days from our departure from Beyroot."

The letter to which reference has been made in the commencement of this chapter, was addressed to Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, from which is extracted the following.

"JERUSALEM, APRIL 21.

"A few days since, my dear madam, while wandering over some of the sacred places of this interesting city, I came to the fountain which furnishes the 'pool of Siloam.' I said to my husband, 'I will write to our friend, Mrs. Sigourney, and I leave Jerusalem,' and he plucked a tiny flower from that memorable spot, that I might inclose it to you. As we ascended from the pool itself, which stands in the 'king's garden,' I was bathing my hands, and tasting the limpid water, I thought how your poetic pen would gain inspiration from such a spot, and I almost wished you were with me. In that garden Solomon built a house for Pharaoh's daughter, and the location and verdure, even now, indicate its former beauty and fitness for such a purpose. Yet nought remains of the splendour of those days



■ Solomon ■ of Herod the ■. The glory is departed.

■ Th■ being the verdant season, ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ favourable period for visiting Jerusalem. Zion and Olivet, the vale of Cedron, ■ the garden of Gethsemane, appear green and beautiful, under the brilliant rays of the same glorious ■ which once illumined them; the birds, too, sing sweetly as ever, and 'while marble columns, pal■ etc. have crumbled into dust, the simple flower of the ■ grows ■ multiplies for ever.' You ■ readily believe, that while we derive no ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ visiting the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, within whose glittering ■ priestly policy ■ ingenuity have concentrated all the ■ of Calvary, ■ still enjoy much from those natural ■ of Jerusalem ■ ■ easily be identified. They ■ peculiarly striking.

" I am not surprised ■ the tenacity with which ■ Jews attach themselves to their former capital ■ that ■ their ignorance of the spiritual ■ ■ the Messiah's kingdom, they ■ still cherish expectations of future glory ■ their nation. The great adversary of God and ■ has brought them, ■ well as the various sects who occupy this country, to the same level of deep degradation and subservience ■ his rule. ■ you wish ■ know what mankind have lost in breaking away from their allegiance to the rightful Governor of the universe, ■ hither; and if you would ■ wish ■ realize what Christ has done for their recovery, ■ to America. The ■ trifling comforts ■ you have been accustomed ■ regard as

accidental, will then appear to have been purchased by his love, as they really were. Personal cleanliness, ■ orderly arrangement of ■ house, ■ say nothing of ■ of greater refinement and taste, would strike you ■ features of the kingdom ■ purity ■ love, ■ distinction from the kingdom ■ confusion ■ darkness which exists here. But ■ this subject for your information ; ■ the interesting localities of this vicinity, as ■ of those who have preceded me have doubtless made you familiar with them.

“ Since arriving in Jerusalem we have ■ excursions, each occupying about three days. The first ■ Bethlehem, Hebron, and the Cave of Adullam ; the second to the Jordan and Dead Sea. We tasted of ‘ the water of the well of Bethlehem,’ for which David so longed when he ■ in the cave of Adullam. Those very mountains ■ valleys re-echoed the sweet sounds of his harp, when he wandered over them with his father’s sheep ; and there he doubtless composed many of his choicest psalms of praise to the Author of so much beautiful scenery. In the ■ country, too, ■ angelic voices sing higher praise ■ Him who also ■ ‘ peace on earth, and good will ■ men.’

“ In our second trip, after encamping two nights in the valley of the Jordan, and bathing in its waters, drinking ■ fountain of Jericho ■ cured, and spending two or three hours ■ barren shores of the ■ Sea ; ■ returned ■ Jerusalem, over the same road which ■ Saviour took in ■ journey thither. I say the ■ because if there had ever been a better, or ■

another, this, ■■■■ of which is ■■■■ ■■■■ solid rock, ■■■■ ■■■■ have been made."

The letter of Mrs. Smith to her brother is here resumed, giving ■■■■ account of the excursions alluded ■■■■ in the above letter.

" On Wednesday, the 1 ■■■■ of April, ■■■■ o'clock, P.M., being joined by Mr. Whiting and Mr. Nicolayson, ■■■■ set out for Bethlehem, which ■■■■ hours from Jerusalem; and riding through ■■■■ valley of Rephaim, stopped ■■■■ the tomb of Rachael, which is probably the identical place of her burial, though the present small ■■■■ building, erected by Moslems over the spot, is ■■■■ date. On reaching ■■■■ birth-place of our Lord, the city of David, ■■■■ went directly ■■■■ ■■■■ which ■■■■ ■■■■ cover 'the manger.' Would that, ■■■■ of descending into subterranean passages ■■■■ the scene of this interesting ■■■■ in a grotto, ■■■■ spent the hour on ■■■■ of ■■■■ neighbouring hills, where, undisturbed by cowed heads and ■■■■ tongues, I could have derived some satisfaction from my recollections upon the past. Indeed, I think ■■■■ time that Christian travellers should ■■■■ a decided stand against these absurdities of priestcraft; and neither give their ■■■■ nor money for the purpose of being aided around the places, which they ■■■■ ■■■■ to regard with entire incredulity and disgust. In ■■■■ underground apartment are two places, in the form of an ■■■■ crib, built of marble, iron, gold, etc., which ■■■■ virgin mother occupied ■■■■ the time of her infant's birth! The apartment, too, in which Jerome translated ■■■■ Scriptures, ■■■■ contiguous; also his grave, ■■■■ ■■■■ same suite of apartments!

"The Greeks, Latins, and Armenians, have a share in the convent at Bethlehem; on the day we were there, many little boys and girls collected in evening prayers, and kneeling through the length of the apartment, frolicking much in praying. The inhabitants, in number about three hundred, nearly all of Christians. As we rode out of the city, we stopped and drank of the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate—a draught of which David 'poured out to the Lord,' because he obtained a hazard of life. From Jerusalem, we rode a short distance, and pitched our tents at the pools of Solomon, the upper one, which is 386½ feet long, and 231 broad. Their shape is an oblong square, and they are surrounded by plastered walls. The water falls from one to the other successively, and is conveyed by an aqueduct to Jerusalem. These pools are worthy to have been the work of a king: being objects of interest for their magnificence, as well as for their utility. It was a cold, dark night, and the inhabitants of a neighbouring castle, the only building near, warned us against robbers, and urged us to remain within their walls. After tea, however, with genuine Yankee curiosity and fearlessness, we issued from our tents, with lighted tapers; and walking a short distance, descended, by one, into the bowels of the earth, to see the fountain which supplies the pools. The entrance is by a perpendicular descent, which requires some effort to make it. I took my bonnet with the guide, and with my husband's help, we spring below. It is worth the

effort, there was a vaulted room, forty feet long, and nearly as broad, another somewhat smaller, covered with arches, bearing marks of great antiquity. At 7, A.M., we left and rode to Hebron; reaching it in the course of the afternoon. As we approached this town—called by the natives, Khalleel, signifies 'friend,' and is so named in allusion to Abraham's being friend of God—our attention was unexpectedly arrested by the magnificent vines; we could easily believe, that when Palestine was in glory, this cluster of its fruit might have required to have been borne by 'two upon a staff.' We were actually in the valley of Esau. It had been a favourite project with us to pitch our tents, like Abraham, 'in the plain of Mamre which is before Hebron;' but the rain prevented, and we were compelled to resort to accommodations which were altogether Turkish and uninviting than any which I had before seen.

The next day we went to a mosque, which is built near the cave of Machpelah, where lie, doubtless, the remains of Abraham, Sarah, and others; hoping to gain admittance to the tombs, but we did not succeed. From a neighbouring height the plain of Mamre lay before us exceedingly inviting in their aspect, with olive trees scattered over them. At the synagogue we examined the books of the Law and Talmud, and saw many Jews and Jewesses. One of the persons assembled was a youth, perhaps sixteen years of age, whose effeminate and hectic glow, and of his attire, made us think he was a girl. He invited us into the

[REDACTED] grandfather, who is the [REDACTED] Rabbi, where [REDACTED] we [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] father. It [REDACTED] ing [REDACTED] [REDACTED] aged father, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] grandson, the only male representatives of three generations. [REDACTED] old [REDACTED] [REDACTED] nearly blind, being [REDACTED] eighty years [REDACTED] age; and the light of his dwelling [REDACTED] probably [REDACTED] [REDACTED] be put out, in the removal [REDACTED] the consumptive boy from earth—would [REDACTED] I could say to heaven.

" [REDACTED] far from Hebron, [REDACTED] found [REDACTED] a very large ruin, called [REDACTED] Kableel and Bear of Hebron. Breakfasted [REDACTED] a place called Seir, where [REDACTED] shown the tomb of Esau. From thence [REDACTED] went [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of Adullam. After descending half way down [REDACTED] immense ravine, we reached the [REDACTED] Near its entrance, which faces the deep valley, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] large square stone, with another [REDACTED] the precipice above, overhanging it so closely, that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] obliged to creep upon our hands and knees over the first, [REDACTED] get at the mouth of the cave. I took [REDACTED] my shoes, [REDACTED] render my way [REDACTED] safe, [REDACTED] the rock inclined towards the valley, and [REDACTED] mis-step would have [REDACTED] [REDACTED] my life. Two solitary natives [REDACTED] strolling [REDACTED] this usually sequestered spot, and expressed great surprise [REDACTED] [REDACTED] knowledge of [REDACTED] existence of the cave. It is probably [REDACTED] [REDACTED] largest [REDACTED] in Palestine, though the [REDACTED] abounds with them. Some [REDACTED] converted into dwelling houses, and in others, the wretched in- [REDACTED] [REDACTED] refuge from the pasha, [REDACTED] avoid impressment. [REDACTED] persecuted prophets [REDACTED] [REDACTED] found among the refugees; though [REDACTED] they were driven thither, and heaven [REDACTED] thereby doubtless rendered more [REDACTED] to them. The

ascent from the [ ] was extremely tedious ; [ ] our ride home [ ] the mountains, was cold [ ] wearisome. We met some of the 'herdmen of Tekoa,' [ ] neighbourhood of the cave ; none [ ] them, I fear, resembling in character [ ] prophet Amos. We arrived at Jerusalem just [ ] the gates [ ] closed, on the third day.

' The next week, [ ] Wednesday, [ ] 22nd, [ ] left again for Jericho [ ] the [ ] Sea. Our party a [ ] varied, [ ] we left Mr. Nicolayson behind, and were accompanied by Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Dodge, and Mary. It [ ] [ ] o'clock when [ ] left Jerusalem, and [ ] an hour, [ ] [ ] and [ ] half, we reached Bethany. It is now a miserable spot, where they show you the tomb of Lazarus ; yet it [ ] [ ] have [ ] our Saviour a pleasant retirement from the tumult of the city. Our ride down [ ] Jericho was [ ] barren mountains and parched verdure, the entire distance. A part of the road was cut out of the white lime- [ ] rocks which abounded on the route, and [ ] [ ] have been the identical path in which the good Samaritan [ ] his national prejudices, and excelled in benevolence the Levite [ ] the priest. A better road could never have existed, and [ ] [ ] surely not. At [ ] past five [ ] encamped near a small tributary of [ ] Jordan, a short distance from Jericho. While the [ ] [ ] erecting, I wandered forth alone, and seating myself among the bushes, which overhung [ ] stream, took my Testament, and enjoyed an uninterrupted season of retirement. I returned [ ] [ ] tents, where [ ] took our meal, engaged in [ ] prayer, read Joshua's approach [ ] Jericho, sung

'There ■ a ■ of pure delight,' and retired ■ rest, ■ gentlemen ■ tent, ■ other.

"Deferring an examination of Jericho for the present, ■ ■ ■ four, A.M., ■ the ■ Our ■ object ■ the Jordan. We breakfasted upon its banks, after a ride of two hours. ■ indeed ■ sacred spot ■ This was the river whose retreating ■ path for ■ ark of the Lord ■ pass safely forward, borne by his anointed priests; and here ■ which bathed the person of the sinless Antitype, when among Pharisees and Sadducees he presented himself before the Baptist, 'to ■ all righteousness.' The mountains of Moab, barren in the extreme, lay before us; ■ behind us, appeared the Mount of Temptation, where, it ■ said, our Saviour encountered the devil during his fast of forty days. Our ride to the Dead Sea ■ a very peculiar one. All which I had imagined of the sterility of the region ■ fully realized. It is, indeed, a perpetual and striking ■ of the wrath of God against sin. The region presents ■ undulating surface of nearly uniform elevation, composed of a dingy, white soil; hard, yet cracked and broken, ■ which ■ discharging its frost, while saline ■ seemed to have been deposited in spots ■ the whole surface. In returning, ■ passed along a range of low ■ and valleys, where ■ guide found it difficult ■ lead the way. No trees, ■ shrubs, nor stones, diversified ■ for ■ distance before ■ reached the



desolate [redacted] of the [redacted]. There, nothing [redacted] life [redacted] seen, though the general appearance [redacted] the lake [redacted] not, [redacted] that time, [redacted] from other similar bodies of water. [redacted] was clear and sparkling. Our first act [redacted] to taste it. And [redacted] was truly [redacted] nauseous draught! It combined every imaginable unpleasant flavour, bitter, salt, and acrid. Of the specific gravity of the water you have perhaps heard. We found it not [redacted] exaggerated, as it bore [redacted] a large horse with Dr. W. upon [redacted] back. You will not understand that they [redacted] upon the surface of the water, but that they could not sink. The poor animal knew [redacted] [redacted] make of his strange situation.

"Jericho is scarcely worthy [redacted] name [redacted] village [redacted]. The houses are mostly huts, [redacted] posed of mud, branches of trees, etc., opened [redacted] one side, and inhabited apparently by nomads. Two men guided us [redacted] a fountain [redacted] by, probably the one which [redacted] healed by casting [redacted] therein, [redacted] that the [redacted] should no more be barred. It would [redacted] as if the reality of [redacted] miracle [redacted] verified, [redacted] the present day; for I [redacted] witnessed such luxuriance in any spot. Every shrub [redacted] larger, higher, richer of its kind; [redacted] though it [redacted] the 23rd [redacted] April, they had reaped and gathered their barley harvest. I [redacted] quite delighted, and though I had been upon my donkey nearly twelve hours, and had not [redacted] since breakfast, my spirits [redacted] as buoyant as in the morning. At evening prayers, Mr. [redacted] read to the muleteers and servants the story of Lot. [redacted] Jerusalem [redacted] day [redacted] hours."

The remainder of the letter [redacted] [redacted]  
[redacted] have Mrs. Smith's [redacted] of her jour-  
ney. [redacted] her return from Jerusalem.

"Our day's ride from Jerusalem, of seven hours, possessed nothing peculiarly interesting; encamped, usual, a fountain of water, far from a village. Rose half-past five the morning, and passed a large company of people hand-cuffed, and guarded by pasha's soldiers; they had just been seized for his army. I there were forty in all, from mere boys old men; and a few wives and mothers followed in the rear, who said muleteers (who Christians), 'You blessed!' Only Mohammedans are seized. Christians are not allowed to possess and regarded in the light of slaves, paying only; and yet they go forth free and fearless, while the genuine subjects of Moslem power shrink away from observation. To-morrow we might have fifty servants door, would give them American protection.

"Early in the afternoon we reached Sychar, now called Nablous. We rode, perhaps, half an hour, through the beautiful valley which separates the mountains of Gerizim and Ebal, before we reached the city. These noble heights, so contiguous, that the blessing and the curse could easily have been heard by the tribes who encamped in the plain below. Mount Gerizim is the most fertile; and stretches along the south, the declivity of which is picturesque of Sychar. 'Jacob,' Jacob's well, in the valley, some

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from the city. Nablous, as it is now called, is a large and very flourishing place, embosomed in gardens, and watered by fine streams. It has been said it contain 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Samaritans. We visited the Samaritans, and their synagogue. The ancient and curious Samaritan descent, of whom there are about one hundred in number, having remained stationary for many years. They are very wealthy and independent, but their manners are gross, and their physiognomy uninteresting. We first visited the family of a priest; and, after some hesitation, I, though not permitted to accompany them to the synagogue, the door of which was locked within, while in our stockings we sat about upon the dusty mats which covered the apartment. They showed us the Pentateuch in their native tongue, 3,400 years old, as they pretend; and the only part of the Scriptures which they regard as inspired. They openly declared to us that the prophets were liars; and, in answer to my question, whether at this time there existed a friendship between them and the Jews, they replied very contemptuously in the negative. They are in expectation of the coming of the Messiah, who is to be a mere Samaritan and to make Sychar the metropolis of his kingdom. As we left the synagogue, the priest anticipated Mr. Smith's intentions, by soliciting our present, and then complained our being too little. In this city, Israel separated from Judah, and chose Rehoboam for their king. It is a place of much interest.

"May 2.—We rose at four, and after a ride of two hours, we reached Samaria, the capital

city of the revolted [redacted] [redacted] fortifica-  
 [redacted] like [redacted] of Jerusalem, being [redacted]  
 [redacted] a mountain, [redacted] surrounded by mountains.  
 [redacted] breakfasting, [redacted] ascended, with [redacted] fa-  
 tigue, from [redacted] valley below, to examine a ruined  
 church, and a row of isolated columns; [redacted] last of  
 [redacted] [redacted] probably the remnants of the grandeur  
 of Herod the Great, who held [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]  
 city, when the fascinating Salome, [redacted] her malicious  
 mother, accomplished the death of [redacted] holy man,  
 John Baptist. The remains of the cathedral, [redacted]  
 a mosque, [redacted] [redacted] the supposed place where  
 he [redacted] beheaded; into the vault of which [redacted] de-  
 scended. In addition to other [redacted] [redacted] mementos  
 of the wrath of God against sin, with which this  
 land abounds, those ruined columns, standing amid  
 [redacted] [redacted] grass, and associated with the [redacted]  
 which [redacted] old church brings to mind, furnish a  
 striking lesson. Elijah [redacted] Elisha here wept and  
 prayed. After leaving Samaria, the aspect of the  
 country [redacted] uncommonly beautiful and varied. [redacted]  
 [redacted] inheritance of Joseph; and brought forcibly  
 to [redacted] minds the blessing of the fond [redacted] in  
 [redacted] last hours, when, [redacted] his [redacted] [redacted] gathered  
 around him, he dilated [redacted] feelingly upon [redacted] [redacted]  
 [redacted] temporal rewards of him who [redacted] separated  
 from his brethren. 'Even by the God of thy [redacted]  
 who [redacted] help thee, [redacted] by [redacted] Almighty who  
 shall bless thee with blessings [redacted] heaven above,  
 blessings of the deep [redacted] [redacted] under,' etc.

"The [redacted] of Palestine often attracted [redacted]  
 attention, by the various modes in which they  
 carried their burdens, [redacted] [redacted] alacrity [redacted] which  
 they moved under the weight of them. This day

we observed a novel sight of description; a tripping along with a good-sized upon her head, which reposed a sleeping infant.

"At o'clock, Saturday, P.M., Jennin, village, at the southern extremity the plain of Jezreel, vale of Esdraelon, as is now called. Here spent a quiet sabbath, without the village. No one intruded upon our retirement. The door of opened toward magnificent plain which stretches down bay of Acre. Mount Carmel lay the blue distance. The next morning we commenced ride this beautiful vale, where flowers in rich profusion scattered in path, and three elegant gazelles were bounding amid rich and waving grain. We arrived Nazareth noon. Its and appearance disappointed but my feelings on entering it pleasing than any previous place. I looked around upon the general features of surrounding country, thought how familiar all had been to the Saviour's eye, from childhood to maturity. When body wearied with the labours attendant upon employment as a mechanic, and pure elevated mind was panting for more congenial intercourse would be found the haunts how often, doubtless, he become refreshed by wandering those hills, and versing with Father and Father. The monthly concert in tent, and a very agreeable one, you may suppose. Although Church of Annunciation encampment, I did not visit it, for I was gazing at unaltered objects

Though particularly striking themselves, they more profitable the glittering interior of a church. The next day we left Nazareth, and took our morning meal at Cana. Of course, we thought and talked of the wedding which once took place there. My present knowledge of the practices of the country in regard to such feasts, enabled me better to understand and appreciate the circumstances attending the miracle there wrought. The entertainment of a marriage usually continues for several days, the quantity which will be required to furnish the guests, cannot be ascertained. These humble relatives of the Saviour probably had greater demands made upon their hospitality than they could meet; and when new guests continued to present themselves, he condescended to supply their wants. I have no idea how he employed his miraculous power to encourage them; neither does the Scripture narrative imply that I may think of the earlier visitors at the close of the feast, (and it is possible they might have partaken too largely of the wine, for this, Jesus was not responsible.) His object was to enable his family friends to partake cheerfully and respectably through the entertainment, which the ordinance of marriage justified them in making. How lovely and entirely from the character does the character appear!

"At one, P. M., we reached Tiberias, having had, at intervals, as we passed the mountains, several glances of the mild and lovely lake, upon whose bosom not an object presented itself. The walled town of Tabaria, upon its western

edge, ~~the only~~ toy cities which children make of blocks of wood. Its form is quadrangular. It is the only ~~spot~~ spot of any consequence upon the shore of Gennesareth; and but one solitary tree met our eye, without the walls. Beneath the shade of this we were glad to shelter ourselves from the burning rays of a meridian sun until our tents were thrown up. We then went to the hot baths, called ~~the~~ of Emmaus, which the pasha had built up for his soldiers. These are a mile south of Tabaria, or Tiberias. One very large tank receives the water from a spout, which proceeds from a lion's mouth. The water is considered highly medicinal by the natives. The next morning we started very early, before the mild beams of the morning sun had melted away into the light of heaven; the peaceful waters of the lake reflected its gentle rays, and seemed like a precious remembrance of Him, who had only sailed, but not departed, upon its bosom. Here, too, he invested his disciples with power to become fishers of men. The snowy ridges of Mount Hermon formed part of the scenery in the back ground, and presently the lord of day rose from behind the mountain range, and we entered the walls, equipped for our day's journey. A hasty ride through the city was sufficient for our purpose, for not half the inclosure was occupied.

"This was the 6th of May, and we were going towards Safet. We started it before noon during the whole day, its situation being uncommonly elevated. It is thought to be the 'city upon a hill,' which our Saviour directed the attention of his disciples, as the Mount of Olives.

in the neighbourhood, ■■■ plainly visible on our route, ■ well as ■■■ of the transfiguration. At ■■■ ■ ■■, ■■ reached the city. ■■■ is one of ■■ four sacred cities of the Jews, ■■ many ■■ them reside here ■■■ Jerusalem, Bethlehem, ■■■ Hebron, ■■ the three others. ■■ ■■■ into ■■ Jewish quarter, ■■ my husband ■■ ■■■ books for ■■ of their physicians, from Mr. N. ■■■ he ■■ making his call, ■ remained ■■ the door, outside, and very soon I ■■ surrounded by ■■■ of Jewish ■■■ girls, ■■■ ■■ men. A part of them ■■ recently arrived from Poland, and could only speak the German language. Their complexion is European ; and, contrasted with the eastern women, they ■■ very ■■ and attractive.

" At ■■ the next morning we left Safet, ■■ pitched our tents that afternoon ■■ the waters of Merom, where there was ■■ village. Nearly opposite to this spot, ■■ the foot of Mount Her- ■■■ ■■ saw, very indistinctly, the ruins of a town, which ■■ the Cesarea Philippi of the Scriptures, ■■ called Banias. ■■ is ■■ the ■■ spot ; so that although ■■ ■■ not travelled from Dan ■■ Beersheba, ■■ had come nearly from Beersheba ■■ Dan. We ■■ the ■■ of ■■ Jordan, which rises in Mount Hermon. Here, ■■ the waters of Merom, Joshua gained ■■ great victory over the idolatrous nations of Canaan, though they came up against them ' as ■■ sand upon the sea-shore in multitude, with horses ■■ chariots very many.'

" On the ■■ day, between ■■ ■■ two, ■■ stopped ■■ Merjjoon, or "meadow of fountains,"



was called, from the number of fountains in the neighbourhood. At this village nearly the whole population sallied forth to look at us, and pleaded for our civility upon the ground that they were 'true Christians,' which they reiterated again and again. Hitherto in our journey the inhabitants had been reserved, and the natives apparently without much curiosity. But as we approached Mount Lebanon, the scene was completely changed, so that we were like a caravan of strangers to the villagers. At this place Mr. [redacted] [redacted] very plainly with the priests.

"The next day we rose early, and after a [redacted] [redacted] mountains and valleys we descended into a deep narrow glen, through which flows the Leontes, whose source is in the Bekaa, and [redacted] Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Crossing [redacted] by a bridge, we breakfasted upon the opposite bank. From the steep precipices which overhung our path, sprang forth the passion-flower [redacted] the luxuriant dragon's-mouth. I think the [redacted] must be particularly indigenous to such spots, [redacted] from the wall of the court of Mr. Whiting's house in Jerusalem an elegant one grows [redacted] [redacted]. It [redacted] a graceful turn from the wall, and shoots up erect and perpendicular, apparently requiring no support.

"You have, doubtless, noticed that our route home was not like the one which we pursued in going to Jerusalem. We went by the sea-shore, and returned [redacted] rugged mountain paths. We arrived, at length, at Beyroot, where we were hospitably received, at the table of our kind friend, Mrs. Abbot, on Tuesday, the 12th of May. [redacted]

exercise some gratitude to our Preserver, I trust; for he had covered us with 'his wings,' and no harm had befallen us by day or by night."

## CHAPTER X.

*Importance of Domestic Comfort to the Missionary—School Engagements—Description ■ Residence—Circumstances ■■ Character of Natives—Arrival of Female Missionary Associate—Residence and Labours at Aaleih Drusse—Case of English Woman—Of Mohammedan Wife—Interest in Friends at Home—Difficulties of Elementary Instruction in Arabic—Feelings respecting Parents.*

It ■ doubtless proper that missionaries should be contemplated, not only in their labours, ■■■ and trials, but also in their social character ■■■ enjoyments; and in those pleasant local circumstances ■■■ in which Divine Providence places them, conducive to their comfort and happiness. If there ■ any Christian in the wide world, ■ whom a pleasant residence, and the enjoyment of social life, ■■ of ■ cultivated taste and intellect, are desirable ■ and reasonable, it ■ the missionary. And ■ Christian ■ home, of generous sentiments, ■■ rejoice ■ know that the "labourer" whom ■■ contributions are sustaining in a foreign land, ■■■ ■ the ■■ temporal blessings which are bestowed upon himself; ■■ will never ■■ ■ up ■■ reproach against him, ■■ he ■■ enjoyment ■ ■ ■ of service.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ carried ■ ■ ■ her into her missionary ■ ■ ■ and labours, ■ ■ ■ her taste, ■ ■ ■ cultivation, and social habits; and appeared in Syria much as when in America, amidst the pleasant circumstances of home ■ ■ ■ her father's house. And one important object ■ ■ ■ this Memoir will be answered, if ■ ■ ■ serve to convince any—who need the conviction—that it is possible for a serious, devoted, ■ ■ ■ missionary ■ ■ ■ be ■ ■ ■ happy ■ ■ ■ any other Christian. These remarks ■ ■ ■ made with reference ■ ■ ■ portions of the present chapter; ■ ■ ■ also to passages which have already appeared, ■ ■ ■ appear in others.

“BAYROOT, JULY 8, 1835.

“My ■ ■ ■ beloved Parents:—You mention ■ ■ ■ in which ■ ■ ■ of my letters are made known ■ ■ ■ my friends. It ■ ■ ■ certainly a very good one, if, ■ ■ ■ I fear, they do ■ ■ ■ contain much which would be esteemed trifling to all beyond ■ ■ ■ beloved family circle. Since I left America, I have never allowed myself to be ■ ■ ■ with the thought that others would have ■ ■ ■ to them. I have written just ■ ■ ■ freely and simply ■ ■ ■ if I had been making a visit in Lebanon ■ ■ ■ N ■ ■ ■ London, ■ ■ ■ I ■ ■ ■ continue to do the same. Long may ■ ■ ■ period ■ ■ ■ deferred, when any thing like ■ ■ ■ straint ■ ■ ■ characterize ■ ■ ■ correspondence, ■ ■ ■ any diminution occur of that confiding affection ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ been the earthly charm of my exist-  
■ ■ ■

“How good God has been to me all my life, in giving ■ ■ ■ so many to love me, and to be loved by me! To this I attribute the want of jealousy in

disposition ; and, indeed, I am more than I appropriate myself more than is my portion ; certainly more than I deserve. I know but I mentioned to you, that I was reading your little book in course ; that is, I am taking up portions of Scripture in order, on the sabbath, as you and heard them. Perhaps we talk about them in our Father's house above.

" July 18.—Although thus late in the through the goodness of God, my continues perfect ; and I am able to keep school every day, notwithstanding that I am dwelling in a southern clime. I often think of the precious portions contained in the 121st Psalm, especially these words, ' The Lord is thy keeper : the Lord is thy upon thy right hand. He shall smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil : he shall preserve thy soul. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.'

" Sabbath, July 19.—At my school to-day, twenty-eight scholars—twenty-one girls and seven boys. I began, seven weeks since, to explain to my class the histories of the Testament, from the creation. To-day, the lesson was the arrival of Jacob in Haran. The children were quite delighted to such ' sweet stories,' as they call them, in the Bible, and I think it incites them still more in learning to read. The few who now read a little, commit in memory portions of John's Gospel, from the or forty Your school will excuse me if I make a comparison, on

this ground, in favour of our little school in Bey-  
 ██████ In committing to memory, ██████  
 ██████ perseverance and more exactness, ██████  
 of ██████ same age whom I had the pleasure to in-  
 struct ██████ America.

" July 31.—To-day I closed my ██████ ██████  
 month of August, by the distribution of rewards  
 ██████ thirty little girls. The American and English  
 consuls, and a few Arab friends, were present, ██████  
 expressed much pleasure ██████ the sight ██████ many  
 young natives in their ██████ dress. The invita-  
 ██████ ██████ were unpremeditated, ██████ no  
 ██████ ██████ work was made : ██████ of ██████  
 advanced scholars read a little in the New Testa-  
 ██████

" If ██████ right and practicable ██████ any  
 temporal blessing by a wish, I would utter one on  
 ██████ anniversary of ██████ wedding-day, ██████ would  
 bring you quickly here, my dear parents, in spite  
 ██████ infirmities, and ██████ Atlantic. H-  
 ██████ enjoy a visit from you in ██████ plea-  
 ██████ house, where in our ██████ ██████  
 forts, ██████ would make you forget, for a ██████ while,  
 ██████ you ██████ missionary ground ! Our house,  
 which ██████ have taken for ten years, ██████ large, airy,  
 ██████ commodious ; in which, though it ██████ midsum-  
 ██████ ██████ a southern climate, ██████ enjoy health, and  
 ██████ able to pursue all our occupations. We ██████  
 ██████ fine breeze from ██████ ██████ nearly ██████ the time ;  
 and at night ██████ sleep as quietly and as soundly ██████  
 ██████ ██████ hearty children, who ██████ without ██████  
 sibility ██████ without care. Yet ██████ have much ██████  
 ██████ these. In addition to the superintendence ██████  
 the press, my ██████ preaches every ██████ ██████

Arabic, and more than every other sabbath in English, besides attending the native sabbath school. I attend constantly the female school from 8 to 11 P.M. Yesterday I had twenty-eight girls.

"You would, perhaps, like to have me give you some description of our residence. It belongs to one of the wealthiest and most respectable families in Beyroot; is situated in the midst of gardens of mulberry trees, retired from the road, yet very accessible. It is built of stone, with a flat roof; and beside the rooms of the press, has upon the lower floor, a kitchen, store-room, lumber-room, servants' room and bath; all of which surround a large covered court, opening upon a pretty little flower garden, between which and the court is an awning of grape vines, whose luxuriant fruit is beginning to enrich our social board. Upon the second story, which we occupy, are a large dining-room, a bed-room, study, room for R., a girl, and two rooms beside which are now being occupied. These occupy the sides of a beautiful open court, where we can gaze upon the table sea, which stretches out before us; and every evening we may see the sun sink behind its peaceful waters. The morning and evening skies here are brilliant beyond description. When 'bright Aurora tints the sky,' before the sun shows his head above Mount Lebanon, we rise from our undisturbed slumbers, and after a season of retirement, Mr. Smith works in the garden an hour, which greatly promotes his health and cheerfulness; and when he comes up at five o'clock to prayers, he seldom fails to bring me a rose,

jeasmine, or carnation pink, to add to the choice bouquet upon my work table. The flower garden contains orange, lemon, and pomegranate trees in full bearing; and behind the house is a garden somewhat larger, containing apple, peach, plum, apricot, and mulberry trees.

"My letter, some might say, is not a very missionary one; but you can read the intelligence of our operations in the *Missionary Herald*, while I that you learn nothing about our house, family arrangements, etc., and these are what friends wish to know. In reading my description of our situation, you will remember that this is the dry season of the year, and that next winter, when the porous walls admit the rain and damp, we shall perhaps sometimes think of your superior comforts. In taking this house, we had a view accommodating the press, as well as promoting our own health; and we often speak of the overruling Providence which has furnished us with so pleasant a spot. Last year, you recollect, we lived in one room in the mountains, where we were favoured with nightly visits from jackals."

"August 12.—There has been a number of young to-day, for the manufactories at Acre; and great alarm has pervaded the city. We were told this morning that thirty refugees were in and around our house. When such events occur, as has been the case frequently of late, mothers and sisters come to us to beg protection for sons and brothers. I thought much to-day of our happy land, where every one can sit unmolested 'under his own vine and fig tree.' I believe I have told you that our trials here are mostly of



a moral nature, because there is integrity either in servants, in employers, or in children; whether they be native or foreign. In view of this, I sometimes feel 'Oh that I could fly away, and be at rest!' But I have long been accustomed to a degree of watchfulness among the morals of those around me, in consequence of the solicitude which I used to feel for the younger branches of my own family in America.

"That which adds greatly to the trial of coming in contact with deceit and unfaithfulness here is, that falsehood and a smooth tongue are constantly employed in every form of deception. *Me fe ne biksub, aberdin,* 'It is not with me ever to utter a falsehood,' is in every mouth, of both old and young; if you utter a suspicion or a reproof, their loquacity will far outstrip you, in the display of moral sentiments respecting the guilt and shame of dishonesty. Oh! hasten to multiply labourers for this dark land; and let none imagine that they are doing more than they ought, or that they are especially self-denying and meritorious, when they give their sons or their daughters, their brothers or their sisters, for the purpose of scattering the dense clouds of the moral atmosphere. I know what led my thoughts into this train. Perhaps it was a conversation which I held with our beloved Christian brother Tannoo. He is nearly forty years of age, and was giving me some account of his religious experience. He alluded to a friend of his childhood and youth, yet a papist, with whom he used to have much intercourse; and my imagination carried me vividly back to those days, when these two boys, hand

in hand, upon Mount Lebanon; I thought, Christians only then commenced performance of duty, which for neglected, a generation of enlightened, educated, and perhaps pious people, would be on stage to bless our eyes, and to aid us in our toils. Oh! let leave this legacy to those who to succeed

August 24.—In riding to-day, I went towards a quarry, where—as a fountain was near by, was the time that women go forth draw water—a company of young girls, bearing jars upon their shoulders, were standing upon the brow of a deep excavation, talking of dead. I stopped, and made inquiries of them, and they told me morning a man was work below, when the earth from above suddenly upon him, and he died, and they buried him immediately. I was a stranger to them all, in haste; yet I could forbear saying them, 'Hear me a little—this is a lesson us; may near death, and let be prepared.' They answered as usual very piously, but doubtless without slightest feeling. Oh, what a mournful thing death, in this dark land! and yet apparently excites solemnity.

"August 25.—On Saturday evening our market man came to me, for the purpose of my reckoning with him, I do every day. I had repeatedly informed him that I did not like to occupy myself in this way on Saturday evening. I took occasion mention habit in which I been educated, somewhat unusual in country, of

suspending work on this evening. But, ■■■ he, 'Signora, your countrymen work on ■■■ ship on the sabbath; for I saw them on board ■■■ of-war, sewing and doing all ■■■ of work.' I then ■■■ him that Christians in ■■■ and Chris- ■■■ in heart, with us, were widely different; but I answered him with a sigh, for I thought—Oh! ■■■ a blessing ■■■ country would ■■■ the world, ■■■ her sons consistent and uniform in their adherence to the commands of God.

"Mr. Costar has finished the drawing of our house, which is entirely satisfactory. I inclose ■■■ outline of the building, which I copied for the purpose of giving you a description of its internal localities. And now, my dear father, I am not going to give you the sketch outright, ■■■ is, without ■■■ equivalent. What do you think ■■■ my price?—It is your miniature, which I ask in return. Now, you will not refuse me? Mr. C. will not allow ■■■ to pay him any thing for his trouble. ■■■ is ■■■ to-morrow a sketch of Beyroot and its environs—of which he has promised ■■■ a copy. This last will, probably, be transferred to the Missionary Herald."

Mrs. ■■■ ■■■ desirous of enlisting the interest and efforts of ■■■ one of her female friends in America, in the instruction of native children ■■■ Beyroot. She had found a kindred spirit before leaving this country, in one who succeeded her in labours for the benefit of the Mohegans. To this friend she addressed a letter, a few months ■■■ her arrival ■■■ Beyroot, proposing to her ■■■ come and join her in ■■■ enterprize;

presenting her with an earnest yet affectionate argument for her engagement in the missionary service.

On the 8th of August, Mrs. Smith was gratified with intelligence of the arrival at Smyrna, of the friend whom she had invited. She writes to her :—

"My beloved Sister:—It is but a very few weeks since I learned the fate of my appeal to the secretaries of the Rooms, and to yourself; though I confidently expected a favourable result, I cannot tell why. I scarcely realize that you are already among us, as I were, and I long to welcome you to my heart, to my home, and to my labours. My health is perfectly good and present; thanks to a kind Preserver. On Saturday I closed my school for the month of August, in obedience to my husband. It was increasing every day in numbers, and I would gladly have continued it; but the course, doubtless, was prudent. Last sabbath we had in our sabbath-school, forty-six scholars, a fourth of whom were Moslems. Could you with the gift of tongues, how much you would do. As it is, you can do very much; for I felt, the last few days of my school, that one head and a pair of hands were hardly sufficient for forty untutored Arabs.

"I suppose you know that you are coming among an exceedingly social people. At all hours you are subject to visits, from persons of every rank and age. The Syrians often remind me of Solomon's remark, that, 'the talk of the lips tendeth to penury.' But we have to love them, and do love them; and I think our

## MEMOIR OF

increasing. They think much of hospitality, courtesy, and they attribute some of their ignorance of their language, etc., New England sincerity would appear like bluntness.

"My husband and myself have unitedly and individually remembered you throne of grace. In I have great pleasure. Having recently passed through similar scenes, I I knew just what you wanted during past few months: whether you preparing leave our country, or were already upon rest-  
less On the sabbath, especially, have my sympathies and prayers carried me to the very threshold of your heart. Dear friend, for the present adieu. God grant a happy meeting ere long."

"BETHLEHEM, AUGUST 20.

"My dear Miss Williams:—I think of you every day, and pray for you that you may have patience, and wisdom, and preparation for your work. The best preparation will be, a heart warmly the Saviour, with a determination to lose yourself in his service and glory. Have you thought that missionaries in danger of placing too high a value upon the sacrifice which they make, consequence of the sympathy, and, perhaps, I may say, pity, with which they are regarded by those whom they leave behind? I long to the churches at home feel that they are only discharging an obligation to Redeemer, when they send their best, their fairest, their most beloved to distant regions to

declare his will that the offering my have made were 'without without spot !'

" I hardly imagine just how you have been employed in Smyrna, though I doubt usefully. The time will not be lost to you, you will have acquired degree of familiarity with Eastern and customs ; and learning you will, by the sight of the eyes, the great work done in transforming land from the government of Satan, to that of Christ, it perhaps steadiness and energy to your faith. While you will doubtless exclaim mentally, ' Who is sufficient for these things ? ' you will rely implicitly upon the of Omnipotence. Permit to suggest thought. Perhaps those who have been for two three more years on missionary ground, from their contest with a foreign language, and the paralyzing of active efforts, in which they absorbed home, in danger of suffering too great a reaction in their own feelings, and consequently of modifying those of new-comers. Now, I would recommend that every missionary, fresh from that garden of the Lord in which planted, should exercise a degree of independent Christian feeling when he is transferred a foreign soil, rather that he should take no standard beside the word of God. There the balance is rightly preserved, and is applicable every possible situation and circumstance. is do what with might, rest the consequences upon an almighty Agent. work, and will one day renovate whole of this land, I have no more doubt, than

the voice of the natural heavens will continue heard wherever there is 'speech — language,' and their line continue go throughout earth."

"I have so impatient to conquer Arabic, I have but just commenced Italian. I was induced to do so latter during my previous vacation, from the fact, that a young Jewess, recently entered the school, wishes to acquire it.

"Since writing the above, we learn that the vessel Smyrna will be detained here for a few days. Missionaries must not allow their hearts to be made sick by hope deferred; so I will fain make the most of our protracted separation. In God's good time he will bring us together. We have made 'a little chamber upon the wall,' and set for you there 'a bed, and a table, and a stool, and a candlestick,' that when you come to you may 'turn in thither,' 2 Kings iv. 10."

The journal which follows, will show that, through further delay, Miss Williams did not actually reach Beyroot till the middle of November. The former part of this journal is from Aaleih, another of the villages of Mount Lebanon, to which, with her husband, Mrs. Williams removed during the winter of 1835.

Here she devoted herself, with increased diligence, to her personal labors for the spiritual benefit of those among whom she resided, especially the Druses. There was obviously a steady increase in her love for missionary work; she delighted to devise and execute plans by which great objects might be promoted.

— AARON, 1830.

"Our [redacted] concert, yesterday, [redacted] profitable. In view of the [redacted] God's Spirit for several years, in which [redacted] conversions have taken place among [redacted] amine into the obstacles which have been in [redacted] way, both [redacted] own hearts and lives, and in our mode of operation; and we desired [redacted] the dedication of ourselves to [redacted] work, [redacted] more earnestness that wisdom which [redacted] from above. I resolved this morning, that during our stay in this village, I would endeavour [redacted] the conscience of, at least, [redacted] individual, every day. Consequently, the first thing after breakfast, I walked down a long, steep, and stony path, into the Christian quarter of the village, to [redacted] one or two calls."

Mrs. Smith availed herself of several opportunities for free conversation with females on [redacted] subject of religion, with whom she [redacted] this [redacted] cursion. On the supply of the spiritual wants of [redacted] people, she remarks:—

"Could a missionary take up his permanent abode in any [redacted] of the villages of Mount Lebanon, [redacted] live [redacted] labour [redacted] he ought, I am confident that, in [redacted] few years, he would reap [redacted] abundant harvest. Oh, when will the churches [redacted] so liberal as [redacted] give a spiritual shepherd, to collect [redacted] now scattered upon the mountains!

"September 10.—Yesterday Mr. [redacted] was absent nearly [redacted] day upon a little missionary tour; [redacted] morning he [redacted] me again, expecting [redacted] absent [redacted] three days. [redacted] a self-denying



duty, ■■■ is duty; ■■■ ■ a dozen ■■■ ■■■ come from our country with the gift of tongues, they could step directly into ■■■ 'white ■■■ harvest.' After dinner I went into the Christian quarter to make some calls. As I was entering it, a family invited me in, pretending that they were Christians, when, as I afterwards learned, they were Druses. However, I had a plain serious conversation with them. This evening ■ invited to prayers ■■■ in whose house ■■■ her children. They are Druses, but the ■■■ simple, inoffensive, diminutive ■■■ family you ever met.

"September 14.—Mr. S. returned ■ Saturday, ■ noon, after ■ fatiguing ride. He found some favourable opportunities for religious conversation; but he says, that he thinks Satan employs ■■■ vermin ■ deter missionaries from seeking intercourse with his subjects. Missionaries who are stationary ■■■ enjoy cleanliness ■■■ comforts ■■■ their ■■■ habitations, however humble they may be; but those who itinerate, 'without purse ■ scrip,' depending upon the accommodations which ■■■ country affords, have actual experience ■■■ self-denial which ■■■ Saviour and his followers exercised. ■■■ readily imagine what groups surrounded the benevolent Saviour in his wanderings; whom his disciples sometimes wished ■■■ drive from his presence, but never with his ■■■

"September 17.—This evening six Druses ■■■ present ■ family prayers, ■■■ of them ■ woman whom ■ have had repeated opportunities to address on ■■■ subject of religion. ■ believe ■■■

is solicitous respecting her eternal welfare. My dear parents, you cannot imagine what a spring would give our feelings, should only Druse become a true convert to the Lord Jesus Christ. Think of when you pray for us, and remember distinctly this ignorant, benighted, and, perhaps, idolatrous sect.

"September 18.—This morning I walked out before breakfast, and directed my steps toward Christian quarter, for the purpose of conversing with some of the females. I first entered a Druse grave-yard. A was upon a mulberry tree, gathering leaves. Advancing towards her, I inquired respecting the who reposed by. asked why I was walking alone. I told I loved an early hour, before my mind became occupied with care, and meditate upon God's works. I sought to draw her mind towards eternal things, particularly appealing to her maternal feelings, and the duties which relation involved. was a Druse, and fluently and piously; perhaps a thought may have been lodged in her breast thrust from her. Two reflections suggested my mind this evening:—one is, that perhaps there is a providence in my meeting with a Druse so frequently, when I am seeking a nominal Christian; the other, that pious language being universal in this country, we trust the influence of our example than words, upon those around.

"Mr. and Mrs. Pease went to Corneille morning, where is a coal mine, and where the wife of the head labourer, an English woman, in

stages of a consumption, but manifests no [redacted] respecting her future [redacted]. We have [redacted] especial female prayer meeting for her, [redacted] she is without hope, going into eternity.

"September 20.—Mr. Smith has preached again this evening, and I [redacted] more [redacted] present than [redacted] the former occasion. The subject of the discourse was regeneration. The audience were quiet [redacted] attentive [redacted] this [redacted] and important exhibition [redacted] truth. Since the brethren have [redacted] church here [redacted] strengthen them by their prayers, let your fervent supplications call down what [redacted] [redacted] need, the [redacted] [redacted] the Holy Spirit. After meeting, I [redacted] a few words of conversation with Mrs. Dodge's servant, an [redacted] woman, who has lived much with her. She told me that she [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] her heart [redacted] changed, [redacted] [redacted] cannot but hope [redacted] [redacted] so.

"September 21.—It is [redacted] years to-day since we sailed from America. In prayer, my husband returned thanks for [redacted] our mercies, and especially [redacted] God [redacted] permitted us to enter upon a work [redacted] [redacted] love—a work that we prize above all others. My heart responded to the sentiment fully. May [redacted] [redacted] many such anniversaries together; [redacted] [redacted] permitted to offer the same thanksgiving!

"Will you pray that we may have wisdom to guide [redacted] affairs with discretion? Our establishment is large, and [redacted] must have persons to [redacted] us; but [redacted] would not forget, in our intercourse with them, that they [redacted] among those whose eternal interest [redacted] [redacted] to seek.

"Beyroot, September 27.—We reached our homes [redacted] safety, about mid-day, on Wednesday.

" September 29.—Yesterday I commenced school again, with twenty scholars ; which, the first day, was a good number. Mrs. Whiting ten little Moslem girls Jerusalem, and pro-

" October 5.—Monthly concert and fast. Yesterday being communion I explaining to my little Druse girl the nature object of the ordinance which she about witness time : of which a Druse child is, perhaps, as ignorant heathen. Indeed, the supposed be idolaters themselves ; though perhaps few, except the initiated, know the fact, or actually worship images. I not expect, in the first attempt, to give her very clear ideas respecting the mystery of the atonement ; but I repeated to her the words of our Saviour to his disciples, when he instituted the sacrament ; and I employed the first person, her feelings became considerably interested, and with the utmost simplicity she exclaimed, '*Selamatik*,' that is, 'Peace you,' which is a universal compliment among Arabs, one is complaining of ill health sorrow in his own person. I mention this show that we have teach the very first principles, and 'with milk, and with meat.' be God, his office

'To pour fresh life in every part,  
And new-create whole.'

" October 29.—I mentioned, my journal from Aaleih, that the wife of an Englishman, who in the coal mines at Cornelle, was going to a rapid consumption. A week

two since [redacted] brought to the city. On Sunday, after service, I [redacted] to [redacted] her. Learning [redacted] her [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] expect [redacted] recover, I asked how she felt in view of exchanging worlds. 'Happy,' said she, 'perfectly happy.' 'May I inquire,' said I, 'what is the ground of your happiness?' 'I have always obeyed my Saviour's laws; have been very attentive to the religious duties of the family, and of my church: I have [redacted] done harm to any one.' At this reply my heart shuddered. I said to myself, 'Poor woman,' though born in a land of light, y[redacted] hope of heaven is not better than [redacted] of the deluded natives of this dark land.' I thought how innumerable are the ways which [redacted] has devised to keep [redacted] from resting on the only true foundation. I almost burst into tears. I [redacted] that I [redacted] [redacted] faithful, for her time was short. I remarked, that 'I was religiously educated too, but there came a time when I realized that something [redacted] [redacted] sary which I had not experienced, and so [redacted] was with Paul.' [redacted] then preached to her Jesus Christ [redacted] his atonement, and begged her to review [redacted] subject with great seriousness, in consideration of the solemn event immediately before her. Yesterday, while in school, Dr. Whitely came, and begged [redacted] to go and [redacted] her again; said that her end [redacted] rapidly approaching; that she [redacted] related to him my conversation with her, telling him that it affected her deeply; and he thought she expressed sentiments more evangelical. At mid-day, therefore, when my school closed, I went [redacted] her. [redacted] [redacted] much changed, and could scarcely articulate intelligibly, yet was in perfect possession

of her faculties. She told me that my remarks on Sunday gave her a great shock, and she felt that her reliance wholly on Jesus Christ, disclaimed all personal merit. She wishes to recover, but is perfectly happy in the prospect of rest and holiness with her Saviour. God only knows her real state. Her mind is left in the usual uncertainty of death-bed experiences.

"November 4.—This evening, Mr. Smith has commenced a weekly religious meeting, expressly for the Druses, which number present. I beg your prayers, especially in reference to it; for I believe God has chosen among this hitherto unpromising class.

"This morning, very early, a little Moham-medan came, and bringing a nosegay, for a moment, with more than usual dejection in her countenance;—then suddenly rising, and kissing my hand, she said, sorrowfully, with her face half veiled, 'Can you give me any medicine for my eye?' Supposing her to be with the ophthalmia, the universal disease of natives, I said, 'Does your eye pain you?' 'No,' she, 'but for several years something has been growing upon it, and for year I not been able to see with that eye;' and she added, 'Ahmed' (that is her husband) says, 'If I see, he shall send me away from him.' Poor woman! my heart ached for her, and I promised to consult Dr. Whitely in reference to her. Such is the kindly of the religion of Mohammed! How effectually tends to throw plan of Jehovah's government.

"November 9.—A company of

prayers, as usual, to-night. Poor beings! I really think that this portion of them, who are called 'skitts,' ■■■ ■■■ scarcely acknowledge ■■■ by their ■■■ sect, ■■■ ■■■ ignorant and impenetrable than ■■■ veriest heathen.

"I have had ■■■ pleasant and prosperous day in my duties. It being the first of my keeping school since the ■■■ arrangement of ■■■ meals, I ■■■ ■■■ occasion ■■■ hurry in the morning to have marketing done; and to give directions for dinner, and ■■■ hasten from school to ■■■ that it ■■■ properly prepared.

"November 19.—Mr. Smith has gone down to the Lazaretto to bring Miss Williams to our house. I ■■■ alone, and waiting to receive her. I have solemn and deep feelings ■■■ the thought of her coming, and ■■■ my heart goes forth towards her as to a sister. Will you pray that we may prove messengers of mercy to our degraded sisters here?

"November 27.—One week yesterday I had the pleasure of welcoming ■■■ my Syrian home the dear sister for whom I wrote, not without trembling, a year ■■■ last May. She is well and cheerful, and quite happy in the little chamber appropriated ■■■ her. ■■■ almost envy her the quiet- ■■■ and freedom from care which ■■■ enjoys; ■■■ which reminds ■■■ of those days when I could shut myself for hours together in my chamber in Norwich, and the family and the world ■■■ ■■■ just ■■■ well without ■■■ Now, I ■■■ think ■■■ locking my door except before light ■■■ the morning, and again in the evening. I rise early, ■■■ ■■■ have an opportunity ■■■ reflect that I ■■■ hastening ■■■ eternity, and that my own soul ■■■ ■■■ ■■■

it. But the remainder of the time is all business, absorbing, distracting

"November 28. Saturday.—To-day the when I especially remember you, my dear S——, the throne of grace; and my prayer is, that you may be an eminently holy and devoted Christian, and amid the attractions of your favoured lot, may rise superior to earthly good and attainments; and in the circle in which you move, bear others onward and upward by your elevated example. Say to F., that I love and sympathize with and pray for her and hers. I often try to supplicate the grace of God in behalf of J. and J. Oh! it is a great thing really a child of God—to have these depraved hearts changed; and I but fear that many of the dear youth in America, they removed from the influences and restraints that surround them, would back to the world. I feel much on this subject since I have become expatriated, The conflicts and perplexities which missionary experiences, calculated to try his soul, and show him what spirit he is of. I thought that I farther advanced in sanctification than I have found myself to be; and the effort necessary maintain a warfare against sin increased fourfold. Give my regards to Mrs. E.; and will brother present her with five dollars from and charge the same to my account? 'Thine own and thy father's friend forsake not.' "

"December 14. — On Saturday, native female prayer-meeting consisted of twenty,



children; fourteen were Arabs—more present before. We met in the girls' school-room, where we intend in future to be. We sang part of a psalm, as we have begun to teach music in our school. We are quite capable of forming musical bands like those in our own country; but, alas! we have no hymns or psalms adapted to their capacities. Arabic may be simplified like the English, without doing violence to Arab taste; at least, such is the opinion now. What changes may be wrought in our language we cannot tell. This obstacle in the instruction of the young here, you have perhaps thought of. American youth have extraordinary privileges. It is a painful thought to us, that children's literature, as I know so well, is incompatible with the genius of our language; of course, infant school lessons are bereft of many of our attractions. Mr. Smith and Mr. Whiting have each superintended a translation of the first part of the 'Child's Book on the Soul;' the portions of which must prove adapted to Arab children.

Mr. —, the artist who drew the sketch of our house, is a Protestant Jew, an infidel in sentiment; he exerted a very injurious influence over several of our young men who have in consequence absented themselves from the chapel. I could not but shed tears this morning in looking at their vacant seats.

"December 24.—In dating a letter to Mrs. Dodge, inviting her to meet our other friends here on Christmas-day, I am reminded that this is the

anniversary of our dear P.'s death. Dear brother! I weep ■ think of thee as the sweet ■ whom ■ to school; as the buoyant boy, ■ college youth, and the gentle and dignified ■ In the ■ heavens ■ the new earth, I trust ■ unite ■ hearts ■ hands, in the service and in the presence of ■ Divine Redeemer."

Speaking of her own spiritual ■ time, she thus writes:—"My feelings and ■ religious exercises in this country ■ wholly free from excitement—very different from what they ■ in America. I cannot account for it, since my views of truth are greatly enlarged and strengthened, and my confidence in our blessed gospel daily increasing. Sin also appears much ■ heinous in my eyes, and my ■ character far more despicable. I clasp the Bible to my heart with affection and admiration, and love to read its sacred pages. Prayer, too, I prize and enjoy; but for want of ■ excitement of which I have spoken, it often seems to ■ destitute of fervour. The Saviour's offices and mediation ■ magnified in my estimation; and yet I do not enjoy that sensible communion with him, which I have before experienced. I sometimes think that the Holy Spirit cannot dwell in this wicked land; but,

"Like a peaceful dove,  
from the scales of noise and strife."

"January 3, 1836.—This is the first sabbath evening of the ■ year, ■ permit me, my dear parents, brothers, and sisters, to wish you a happy ■ year. I was going to say, that could I control

your every hour, not a sorrow, however small, should disturb your serenity, [redacted] should bear upon its wings peace and pleasure to your bosoms. [redacted] heavenly Friend loves you more ardently, [redacted] wisely than I do; and he [redacted] chosen friend of you all—yes, *all*! To him I commit your destiny, [redacted] pray that in [redacted] favour you may have [redacted] and joy, whatever else may [redacted] bestowed [redacted] denied.

"I often think, my dear parents, [redacted] not many years [redacted] before you, and I shudder [redacted] the thought [redacted] I may live [redacted] hear that you [redacted] longer inhabitants of earth, and ask myself what will be my feelings then. I still think of you, and pray for you [redacted] alive and happy.

' Yet prostrate at the mercy-seat,  
[redacted] shall my lips your names repeat,  
Cherished with [redacted] love.' "

Little, apparently, [redacted] Mrs. Smith anticipate, in penning the foregoing to her parents, [redacted] had now entered upon [redacted] year [redacted] which they would be made mourners by her own death.

"Monday, January 4.—We love [redacted] think [redacted] this day will be regarded by many as a [redacted] for [redacted] conversion of the world, and that prayer will [redacted] for [redacted] that the church would [redacted] earnestly wrestle for souls!

"My own sins rise in awful magnitude before me to-day, and I feel wholly unfit [redacted] sacred [redacted] of a missionary. You know not, my dear parents, what unlooked-for [redacted] and [redacted] you would find, [redacted] you transported [redacted] region [redacted] darkness—this empire [redacted]

Pray ~~me~~ incessantly and fervently, for foes ~~and~~ and foes ~~will~~ obstruct my path ~~in~~ heaven, and I sometimes fear that I have ~~not~~ entered it."

"January 13. — My beloved Father: Your long, good letter of July 27 to Aug. 31, inclusive, ~~came~~ to hand a few days since, and refreshed my spirit. O my dear parent, my heart clings ~~to~~ you closer than ~~any~~. The longer ~~we~~ separated, the ~~more~~ tenderly I think of you, and the more warmly I anticipate ~~our~~ meeting above. Your letter, however, together ~~with~~ what ~~I~~ heard from Smyrna, made ~~me~~ sorrowful, ~~and~~ I trembled ~~in~~ ~~my~~ country every hour. What pains ~~me~~ most, ~~and~~ most excites my apprehensions, is the fact, ~~that~~ Christians ~~are~~ becoming worldly and contentious. ~~You~~ you informed me that all the elements of wickedness ~~are~~ ~~in~~ commotion, but ~~that~~ the followers of Christ ~~are~~ humble, prayerful, self-denying, and devoted, ~~I~~ should fear nothing. But ~~I~~ ~~I~~ tremble for 'the ark of God;' ~~I~~ ~~I~~ that I must make mention of my country in every approach ~~to~~ the mercy-seat. We have been 'proud boasters,' regarding ourselves ~~as~~ ~~our~~ favourites ~~of~~ Heaven, with the dreadful ~~thought~~ of slavery ~~in~~ ~~our~~ skirts; and a just God is using that very sin ~~as~~ the means of ~~our~~ punishment. Oh that ~~the~~ Spirit might speedily go forth among his professed friends, exciting them to repentance and prayer, that his wrath may be turned away!"

"I rejoice much that dear ~~mother~~ is well and happy, and confiding in God. ~~She~~ does ~~me~~ know what inexpressible tenderness I ~~have~~ for her. I ~~am~~ often obliged ~~to~~ put her image away from

my mind, and      talking about her      I dissolve in tears. When we      in heaven, we shall both be young, and perfect      body, mind, and spirit; and then will be revived that sweet communion which      so enjoyed on earth."

## CHAPTER XI.

Thoughts on the World as a Portion—A Wedding—  
Commencement of Illness—Plan for Religious Visits—  
Letter to Young Ladies of Norwich Female Academy—  
of Missions—Impressions of American  
Manners, etc., on Foreigners—Details of Labours—Jour-  
nal of the Mountains—School—Letter to the Temple.

As Mrs. Smith advanced in her labours, she evidently became increasingly interested in them; and there was apparent growth in the fervour of her spiritual affections. These remarks will be found illustrated by the extracts which compose the present chapter.

“BETHLEHEM, JAN. 4, 1841.”

“My dear Mrs. T.—This is a changing, risome state; and the great cause of it is, that we are aiming at finding rest and enjoyment, which the Scriptures assure us is not the portion of God's people on earth. The rest, ‘remains;’ and, repose to the weary, it will be precious from the conflicts and perplexities of this life. Oh, how unenviable is the lot of those who choose their happiness here! I often think of the



mily for three or four hours, each day, in school, [REDACTED] me away. I wish also to help my husband, [REDACTED] duties are [REDACTED] more urgent. I have just completed the writing of seventeen sheets for him. There [REDACTED] twelve persons daily employed under [REDACTED] roof, as translators, printers, servants, etc., whose eyes [REDACTED] turned towards my husband and myself for guidance and oversight.

"I am much gratified to hear that you [REDACTED] deavouring [REDACTED] benefit [REDACTED] poor Pequod Indians. I thought you would [REDACTED] leave them [REDACTED] perish before your eyes. May God [REDACTED] you [REDACTED] your dear husband herein; and may you be richly [REDACTED] prospered in the effort! It is only by [REDACTED] we [REDACTED] labour for [REDACTED] who have long [REDACTED] in ignorance [REDACTED] insensibility, whether in America [REDACTED] in Syria.

"I wish that you could have been with us on Monday evening, when, for the first time, [REDACTED] attended a Moslem wedding. It is [REDACTED] there were [REDACTED] thousand persons in the procession. It was just [REDACTED] dark when [REDACTED] arrived [REDACTED] the house [REDACTED] the bridegroom; who, under [REDACTED] escort of an immense number of torches and wax candles, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] moment leaving the door of his dwelling, [REDACTED] to another house to receive his visitors. According to Mohammedan etiquette, the gentlemen who were with us, proceeded to the latter place, while [REDACTED] W. and myself entered the former, [REDACTED] mingle in the bridal group of females. As [REDACTED] entered an open court, in the centre of which [REDACTED] orange tree, [REDACTED] were met by some [REDACTED] attendance, who taking our calashes and cloaks,



in W.'s merino shawl, and disposed of them in a safe, if not clean place. They inquired if we would take off our shoes also; but this we declined, saying, that it was not our custom, we should endanger our health. We then approached the upper end of the court, where, in a semicircle, sat more than a dozen state, completely borne down with 'gold and pearls and costly array.' Our appearance presented a strong contrast to theirs; for, however deficient we may have been in 'the ornament of a and quiet spirit,' in outward appearance we arrayed 'professing godliness.' One of the women, who upon the floor, had an exhaustless store of nuts, raisins, etc., which she dealt out by handfuls to the guests. In a short time a relative of the family, through whose influence we were invited to the wedding, urged her way through the crowd, and taking beside us, conversed with us very politely for a few moments, and treated us with sherbet and coffee.

"Presently two of the 'singing women' began their song; a shrill, monotonous cry, somewhere between a shrieking and singing, and which to me like the appropriate accompaniment of an event, which introduces the daughter of Eve a scene of trials, closely connected with eternity. They notes the bottom of my heart; producing melancholy rather than joyful associations. Immediately apprised that the bride was approaching, having just arrived the house of

the bridegroom, from that of her father, where an early hour, had been passing through various ceremonies, with which I was not acquainted. She attended by with torches, and ascended a retired above.

"After lapse of perhaps an hour, it said, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh!' when the to throw on their veils, while the bride, accompanied by her maidens, with their torches, descended to the bridegroom. W. and myself witnessed the meeting pair, which took place the orange in the open court. She was supported by her attendants; being entirely incapacitated for guiding herself, her eyes closed, having been opened since morning; and her were held up before her, attitude of supplication. When she encountered her intended husband, her veil, which was a piece of scarlet embroidered with gold, was raised, and gave her one look, and retired again to his guests. Her attendants then led her towards us, while advanced, gave her the usual salutation, '*Ma-daraky arros!*' (May you be blessed, O bride!) then conducted into an adjoining room, and seated upon cushions, while a friend made a place for Miss W. myself directly before her, which gave a fine opportunity to observe whole appearance.

"I give you any just idea of her attitude, except that looked a priestess than any other imaginable being. garments of rich brocade, and her

beyond description or enumeration. Her face was painted first with rouge, and then fantastically ornamented with patches of gold leaf, her trimmed eyebrows and eyelashes were touched with black paint; curved lines the same drawn from her each towards the centre of her face. Her hands were painted in small dark checks.

"But the extraordinary thing of all custom required her to sit motionless, with closed eyes, entirely speechless; and this martyrdom, which commenced the morning of this day, was to be maintained until the next morning. Poor creature! she looked as if she were in the extreme of misery. Here again, nuts distributed in the style as before, among the company.

"The friend who furnished before the bride, conducted us to the bridal chamber. It was a small room, containing on each side three rows of shelves, on which were spread out plates, cups, household utensils, etc., the father's gift to his daughter; also all her dresses were suspended beneath them, and the bridal couch furnished with silk embroidered appendages. We then descended to another apartment, in a distinct portion of the building; and seating ourselves somewhat informally upon cushions, with the wife of the governor of Beyroot on one side, and the bridegroom's mother upon the other, a small low table placed before us, and a large waiter, with sweetmeats, presented for our refreshment, followed by coffee. I was not a little touched with

the fact, ■■■ the mother of the bridegroom, yet ■ young woman, was totally blind; and though the bustle of the scene prevented my making known ■ her the peculiar sympathy and tender associations which ■ excited in my mind, I expressed ■ silently, by passing into her hand ■ varietals ■ ■ entertainment, before partaking ■ ■ myself, and giving her a kiss ■ ■ a blessing as we parted.

"The ceremony of the marriage union, according to usage, took place by proxy, at the house of the judge of the city, several days previous. But this is not all;—the parties, after their espousal engagement, which often is a year or more previous to marriage, do not see each other. Thus, you perceive, that love, and confidence, and sympathy, are created after the knot is tied; for before, the parents are the principal actors in the

"After the above-mentioned repast, ■ left the company. What I ■ already seen, forcibly ■ minded me of the last drama of this world; and I could not but admire the wisdom which employed an illustration that ■ not only calculated to make ■ deep impression upon the present occasion, but would, by the frequent ■ of such ■ continually call ■ mind, in this portion of ■ world, the force of our Lord's instructions and warnings."

"DETROIT, FEBRUARY 4.

**"I have indulged many pleasing anticipations of welcoming you ■ Syria, my dear brother, ■**

yet relinquish them. Still, is a better country, and above; and purer love, and higher joy than which earth can give. I forget feelings which I the day you Norwich for New York, death of our dear P., and a short I became acquainted with Mr. You packing those articles of family plate which gave you. I said to myself, 'My treasure in heaven;' and the feeling was so pure, and genuine, that I have frequently looked back upon as an evidence of my regeneration. I speak not this boastingly, but with tender grateful recollections. Much I love you, I have scarcely indulged a moment's uneasiness respecting you, though I am desirous of knowing particulars in regard your commercial interests.

"Do, dear friends, write to often,—very often. I have reason to be grateful for a comfortable degree of bodily vigour and mental posture. The weather is now becoming perfect. The mildness of spring is returning. 'the time of the singing of birds has come,' and my own physical powers seem to sympathize with around I trying to get away from a legal mind, which drains the soul of all fort. I have indulged it too much. Pray I may joyfully Christ. May you, brother and sister, do same."

The following from a letter written about time, is supposed describe the indisposition in which commenced Mrs.

[REDACTED] of health—the [REDACTED] step of her descent to the grave:—

“ I [REDACTED] prepare a long and more particular letter for you, my dear cousin, were it not that I am suffering from a severe cold on my lungs, in consequence of sitting within the cold, damp [REDACTED] of our school-house. Our exposures of this kind, in the winter, are very great. I have [REDACTED] an incessant and somewhat painful cough for [REDACTED] days, but I think it is [REDACTED] breaking up. This urges me to make some early provision against a similar attack next winter, [REDACTED] I should live.”

“ February 16.—We have recently entered into an agreement to visit certain families and individuals [REDACTED] a month, something [REDACTED] the way that [REDACTED] tract distributors in America do, for the purpose of personal religious conversation; and then to hold a meeting to report to each other our [REDACTED]. We have made a selection for ourselves from among our friends and neighbours. I have chosen the mothers of [REDACTED] female scholars, and made a beginning to-day. I must [REDACTED] get acquainted with them, and then much wisdom and grace will be required to pursue [REDACTED] plan. I will not [REDACTED] like visiting the [REDACTED] number of persons in America. In the first place, [REDACTED] cannot talk to them in English; and in the [REDACTED] place, we [REDACTED] be very cautious about exciting their apprehensions and prejudices, thus defeating our object.”

“ BETHROOT, FEBRUARY 25.

“ Mr. N. will inform you respecting our [REDACTED]

# MEMOIR

plan of effort, and we beg that you constantly remember your prayers. My mothers of our female scholars, and I have already commenced calling upon them. My intention to visit the whole, become acquainted with them; and then select many from among them I can be to, and such present most encouragement to This thought, my dear sister, has been upon my mind much of late—that as it is so difficult to make truth intelligible to the minds of this people, in the endeavour; and they so accustomed fix their attention on any subject serious reflection, be better bestow energies upon a number, for whose repeat our efforts, giving ‘line upon line, precept upon precept,’ rather than to scatter our influence over a wider particularly applicable to women of country. Perhaps one visit one may make an impression; another may slightly, but if not followed by a third, may be the morning dew; while twelve visits in a year may do something for them. Perhaps will be a long time before we shall see any fruit. Indeed, those who enter into labours gather it instead of us; yet I am anxious that should persevere until die, though apparent effect may be produced. You well know, from experience, how much missionaries need a degree of healthful excitement in their labours. As time, and all our plans have object, we engage in Christ’s service as a matter of

course ; but we can make especial efforts for the immediate conversion of one, two, or more souls, we shall always have something to enliven us.

" I am deeply interested in the perusal Mrs. Winslow's life. brings my native place, familiar and friends, so vividly before me ; her trials in breaking away from endearing ties of home and country so similar my own, that my sensibilities sympathies are too strongly excited by the book. On night I quite exhausted by powerful, yet almost unconscious which took of my feelings."

" FEBRUARY 29.

" My dear Brother :—A steam-packet arrived last evening from England, by way of Malta and Alexandria ; from the port only forty-eight hours. It is the first of a line which is to visit Beyroot a month. We begin to a great deal more than formerly."

" 8.—We have for Mr. E., a clergyman of the Established Church of England, who is on his way to Jerusalem, and in feeble health. He says that religion in England advancing very extensively. My affection for our mother country has increased, since coming in contact with her and daughters in world.

" have been and concert. I have been quiet as possible, having last night taken medicine for an uncomfortable cough. Nothing moved or troubled me this live-long day. I have enjoyed a season of especial prayer with Mr.



another with Miss W., according custom, besides the public service.

" March 17.—On we and excited by the arrival of Mr. Hebard, bringing your kind despatches. How shall I sufficiently thank you for all these, and for your abounding love; my heavenly Friend for all his kindness to you, my beloved ones! I have received twenty-eight sheets. I you, my dear parents, brothers, and sisters, letter gave me more heart-felt satisfaction than the rest put together—yes, than your own precious ones, which I prize highly. The 'little' valued epistle from —, containing the affecting intelligence that our prayers are heard for him; and he says we may intercede for him now, 'not one who needs grace merely, as one who feels that he needs it.' I quite overwhelmed by the intelligence; for I have prayed for him in Syria, more than for any relative, except my father's family. I feel that my prayers, yes, my poor prayers, with others, have been presented in the 'golden vials.' I think, too, of the venerated dead, and realize the truth that God has promise in the 112th Psalm, that 'the generation of the upright be blessed.' And now I pray with increased faith for J.; the Lord will yet bring him to himself.

" You wish, dear papa, to hear about my health. has been excellent since my return from Jerusalem. In consequence of exposure within the damp walls of new school-house, I have had, this winter, a severe cold and cough,

which yet continues. I █████ confined only a day █████ with it, and have not been interrupted █████ my usual avocations thereby. You know my lungs █████ not my weak part. █████ I █████ a very little, of almost any kind of food, I █████ perfectly well, █████ perfectly happy, if I, at the █████ time, avoid █████ much exertion.

“ In answer █████ your inquiries respecting the █████ of █████ labours, I would say, that with █████ press, schools, preaching, conversation, and other social intercourse, in which █████ █████ █████ busy from morning till night, we feel █████ a broad foundation is being laid, upon which, at █████ future day—God knows when—a glorious superstructure will be raised. It is true, that we cannot tell you of conversions, or of any immediate and striking success; and this pains █████ But progress █████ making, and we look, even █████ our own day, for fruit. Send █████ many more as you █████ to help us. The field is wide. There need be █████ idlers here. While you supply █████ from time to time, let your faith be firm and constant, relying mostly █████ the promises of Jehovah; and be but little █████ by the sounds of ‘Lo here, and, Lo there.’ It is a long and trying work that the church █████ undertaken, and many will fall in the contest; but the victory will be █████ at last.

“ I love this climate exceedingly. I told the new missionaries in quarantine yesterday, that I could not present them with a better wish, than that they might be as happy in Syria █████ I had been. By the way, La Martine’s work █████ too much █████ of a French poet, to be relied upon █████ accuracy. █████ the Maronites are to revive the true

religion here, ■■■ of, ■■■ opposition ■■■ is a part of ■■■ machinery which ■■■ approves, ■■■ is ■■■ bring about his purposes."

■■■ 21.—After mentioning ■■■ ■■■ to be procured for her in America, she says : —" You have doubtless perceived from my letters, ■■■ have ■■■ out of the world by coming ■■■ Beyroot, but that we require ■■■ much ■■■ ■■■ respectably dressed. In ■■■ chapel ■■■ without the presence of ■■■ English travellers, and ■■■ unfrequently there ■■■ with us English noblemen. For two reasons, ■■■ least, I think we, that is our little company, should appear respectable among them. First, for the ■■■ of the missionary cause ; and secondly, for ■■■ national dignity. For these reasons, I think that America should send ■■■ her best to foreign ■■■ I never ■■■ so conscious of our national peculiarities ■■■ I now am, and I cannot help being made a little nervous, occasionally, by certain Americanisms. Now, you must not laugh at ■■■ say, ' Oh ! sister is fastidious,' etc. Were our countrymen ■■■ spend ■■■ few years abroad, they would not, ■■■ much as now, be inclined ■■■ say, ' We are the people, and wisdom will ■■■ with us.' "

" April 1.—This is Good Friday, ■■■ ■■■ a morning service in English. It ■■■ quite affecting as ■■■ passed through the city, to see nearly all the flags half mast high, and ■■■ own among ■■■ I thought—and the reflection, though familiar, ■■■ sublime, ■■■ almost overwhelming—"It is to commemorate ■■■ death of the Son of God."

" I have commenced to-day translating a gram-

in Arabic manuscript into English, for my own benefit, and for that of others, I succeed. I become every day more interested in this delightful language; and could spend my whole time with it most agreeably.

"My mind much upon a female boarding-school; and if I get the promise of girls, shall, God willing, remove the press from our house, and move in the fall.

"April 20. Sabbath.—Yesterday a meeting to consult upon the best method of promoting a revival of religion in our hearts, and among those around; and to-day we have had the communion; anticipating the regular week, for the purpose of having brother and sister Whiting with us. Their visit has proved one of great importance, as some subjects of deep interest before the brethren, of which you will learn hereafter.

"April 26.—Our family now consists of thirteen; and the gentlemen kindly invited us to be present at their meetings for business—where, as silent spectators, our minds become informed on many important subjects connected with the interests of our mission—I have put many other duties for this privilege; and of late have very frequently seated myself with them eight o'clock in the morning. We protract the session of our school until the termination of Mr. and Mrs. W.'s visit."

Mrs. Smith describes an interview which she had with a mother, whom she visited for the purpose of religious conversation. After speaking of other females of her family she remarks:—"I

left alone with the mother, the thing which I desired. I then turned to her, placing my hand upon her, began to tell her how much I cared for her soul; and that I wished to talk with her about it; that I should meet before the judgment seat, and should think it very strange that she had not in this world conversed about something else than dress and food, her neighbours, etc. I then said, 'You have a wicked heart, like myself;'—and to convince her of the necessity of a change of heart, I related my own experience. She listened with attention and with tears. I said to her, 'These truths which I tell you are not my words, but they are the Saviour's, found in his gospel; and I know them to be true because I have read them there. If you could read yourself, you would find the Scriptures full of truths, of which you now know nothing.' Thus I went on for some time; and after putting into her hands a piece of cloth to make her infant a dress, which she had sought of me many days before, I went up to look at her silk-worms. There, in my presence, she repeated to the other women all which I had said to her, with one variation.

"I would mention, that this visit was one of a series, connected with a system of visiting, which our mission circle have recently established. My sphere of labour, the mothers of our female scholars, is an interesting one, promising pleasure and usefulness. But, alas! I cannot, as in America, run around from house to house alone. Many of them live within the city walls, and thither I must go upon my donkey, attended by a female servant, and can make not more than a few visits in a week."

in my excursion. There is no dropping in unobserved here, as with you. Our presence in the neighbourhood, and I have often quite a congregation, when I went to see only."

"BEYROUT, MAY 1.

"I am much impressed this evening, my dear parents, with the goodness of God, in permitting me to close and forward to you one communication after another, and to receive new ones. By a vessel which sailed yesterday, I have sent a journal of three sheets; together with letters to different individuals, aside from my family. Perhaps you sometimes imagine that I am so occupied and so distant, that I am becoming weaned from my beloved home and friends. Far from it. On the contrary, I think that the cord which binds me to you becomes tighter and stronger every day, and I love to have you say that you talk about us continually. In answer to your inquiries, dear papa, in my last letter I mentioned my health more particularly. Perhaps it will be well for me oftener to allude to this in my journals, that I may keep you advised of any alterations it may undergo. For a few days past, the heavy cold which I have had during the winter, seemed to return again in some measure. This morning I did not attend the English service, but kept my bed chiefly; reserving my strength for the sabbath school, whither I went, and remained to the Arabic preaching. This evening I am much better.

"On Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting and Mr. Lanneur left for Jerusalem; and on Saturday,

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Mr. S., ■■■ W., Mr. Hebard, ■■■ girls, Antonio, ■ young translator, and myself, took ■■■ up the mountains, to ■ Maronite convent. On our way, about two hours from Beyroot, ■ stopped ■ Mansouri, and looked into the house in which Mr. Smith, with Tannoos and ■ wife, spent ■ winter, and where Mr. S. ■ the foundation of ■ knowledge of Arabic. It ■■■ winter after my visit to Andover. I ■■■ imagined then, that my future husband ■■■ dwelling in an Arab hut ■ Mount Lebanon. I ■■■ some peculiar feelings in looking at it. ■■■ a small ■■■ story stone building, in the form of ■ parallelo- ■■■ containing two rooms and ■ stable. It is now deserted, and we were obliged to remove ■ rubbish, that ■ might look in upon its muddy ■■■ and rough walls. I sat down upon the terraced roof, and opened Pollok's *Course of Time*, upon ■■■ lines, which I thought ■ singular coincidence :—

‘The man of science to the shade retired,  
And ~~laid~~ ■ head upon his hand, in mood  
Of awful thoughtfulness; and dived, and dived  
Again—deeper ■■■ deeper still.’

“Many of ■ have envied my husband the ■■ sults of that diving among Arabic roots, with a teacher who then had no knowledge of the grammar of the language. ■ was of incalculable benefit to him, ■■■ out as he was also from all use of the English language, and compelled to employ the Arabic.

—To-day ■■ commenced another term of ■■ school, with twenty-six scholars. I am always

happy when I am occupied in teaching. Two native princesses from the mountains called upon me this morning, and occupied my Arabic and lessons. They dignified and rational, and visited examined the press. They inquired respecting the comparative attractions of this country and I then simply stated them the principal and vital difference which exists. That the females in America have similar advantages the other sex. And not the rich great only, but, by the liberality of these, the poor may enjoy equal advantages for mental improvement. I love to inform the nobility here, of this fact, they are taught to read themselves, but pay regard to the education of their inferiors.

"Oh! the time will when knowledge shall be increased here, but 'how long, O Lord, thou knowest!' The wife of a persecuted Druse is very anxious to learn to read, and she comes to my house every day, when the school closes, to get instruction from Rabeel. To-day the latter visiting her parents, and Keffa, the daughter of the woman, gave her a lesson. It quite affecting sight a girl, six years of age, standing by her mother's knee, in the of a teacher. This female (the mother) love, her gentle, and her disposition unobtrusive. The whole family under our influence, and I beg that you will make them subjects of prayer."

"BETHMOOT, MAY 6.

"Dear Mrs. Temple:—I that mission-



aries unavoidably become very matter-of-fact persons, wholly absorbed in their daily round of work and labour, with no opportunity to choose their occupations. One duty after another forces itself in rapid succession upon our attention, and we are obliged to conclude at length, like good Dr. Payson, 'the person who suits me, is the one I want.' No other good results from this course of imperative duty, but has a tendency to interrupt self-complacency, since we are never fond of being driven, as of walking in leisure. But our Divine Master pleased himself; we have voluntarily engaged ourselves in his service, we must stand by our post, and shrink from nothing. I rejoice you have so promising a field of usefulness before you. It makes you quite happy. Our Beyroot school is an interesting one, increasingly so though large. When we have three or four female schools to superintend I know not. We feel the want of books exceedingly. The girl whom I took a year since, who advances steadily in intelligence and knowledge, has no book but the Bible to read—not that I read to her 'Mary Lothrop,' and the 'Child's Book of the Soul,' but the giving of oral instruction is a slow process. I give lessons in geography and the globe to our scholars; but how they necessarily forget, for want of committing it to memory from books in their hands. Never did I realize fully the exalted privileges of our American youth. Then again, when we get into successful operation, I despair

doing any thing in the way of infant schools, be-  
 the Arabic language be simplified,  
 under existing prejudices.

"If every hymn and story be in the august habiliments of the Koran, what of three and six years old wiser and the better for them? How complete the dominion of the great adversary people! Every link in the chain must be separated, by And what a long, I almost said, tedious process! But I forget that each will be assigned a few only of these links. We are doing a little, perhaps, this work:—if faithful, we rest in heaven, and others will and take our place and work."

The following was written by Mrs. Smith, upon the blank leaves of a pocket Testament, given her before she left America, and which she returned to the donor a few months previous to her death. It is without a date; but probably written subsequent to the failure of her health, and under premonitions that she was approaching the close of life.

"When you presented me with this precious book, my dear brother, you probably expect me again. It has been my companion in all my wanderings since I left my native land. And now I return it to you for a single reason, that it has made a visit to the Garden of Gethsemane. In that spot I found myself, in solitude perused Matthew xxvi. 36—56, with peculiar feelings; and then I

plucked **the** sprig which you **see** **herein**.  
**Take** **this** little Testament to your communion  
table, and **place** upon your church **the** **same** **the**  
parting command of their suffering Saviour.

"SARAH L. SMITH."

## CHAPTER XII.

Failure ■ Mrs. Smith's health—Departure from Beyroot—  
Shipwreck—Arrival ■ Smyrna—Continued decline of ■■■■  
—Removal ■ Boujah—Last days—Death—Funeral.

IN consequence of ■■ failure of ■■ health of Mrs. Smith, her physician advised a voyage to Smyrna. For this purpose, and also for other reasons which will appear, she left Beyroot, with her husband, on the 11th of June. The history of this voyage will ■ given from her ■■ journal, and ■■ of Mr. Smith.

“ SMYRNA, JULY 28, 1836.

“ My dear Parents :—A few days before the close of ■■ disastrous voyage from Beyroot to Smyrna, of which Mr. Smith gave you ■ brief ■■■■ after our arrival here, and while I ■■ lying exhausted upon the deck of ■■ vessel, my thoughts suddenly reverted to ■■ object in your drawing-room, which ■■ not before crossed my mind since I left the home of my childhood. In ■■ the picture of the shipwrecked mariner, ■■ ■■ my imagination, as ■■ stood friendless and desolate before the door of a solitary cottage, pointing to the distant ■■ as ■■ ■■ of his sufferings, ■■ the, same time soliciting the

benevolent inmates. I well remember, that, in my youthful days, when I stood before our visitors who were admiring the beauty of the execution, I almost invariably inquired, 'Do you notice the tear upon the sailor boy's cheek?' I imagined then, that the picture would be associated with any events in my history. Now, however, I think that my dear father will look at it with new and tender interest; and my dear mother, with less feeling, recall it to her mind. But I hope I will be with more of gratitude than sorrow, that their shipwrecked daughter lives to relate her own history. I will not, however, dwell on this subject at present, but return to Beyroot, that I may inform you of the process by which my life became so suddenly changed.

"In the fall, soon after the rains commenced, the roof of our newly-made female school-house was broken up, and its walls and floor soaked by them; I there caught a cold upon my lungs, which produced a tight violent cough. I was confined to the house but a few days, however; and though my cough continued through the whole winter, yet presuming too much on the strength of my lungs, I felt no anxiety, and took no precautionary measures; continuing all my labours as usual. But as the spring advanced, I began to expectorate somewhat copiously, my strength became suddenly exhausted, and my pulse 110 per minute. Mr. Smith called in Dr. Whitely, who examined my lungs with the stethoscope, and pronounced them decidedly diseased; though in what way and to what extent, he was posi-

tively determine. ■ urged the necessity ■ my immediately relinquishing ■ my employments, ■ giving myself up wholly to ■ relaxation. I complied ■ his advice, and found myself benefited.

■ As the ■ of the press rendered ■ desirable for Mr. Smith to visit Smyrna, and ■ it ■ thought a ■ voyage would be of more service ■ than any thing else, and would ■ me away from ■ my ■ and responsibilities, ■ aching hearts ■ commenced our preparations for a departure. The plague, in the ■ time, had broken out in Beyroot, and suspended ■ missionary labours; and our friends had all gone to the mountains, except ■ Williams, whom the exhaustion of the season required to follow them immediately. The intensity of my feelings ■ increased by the possibility that the wants of the press would require us ■ extend ■ voyage ■ America. This also made it necessary that ■ should put our furniture in a state ■ be left one or two years, and likewise pack up many more clothes and articles of convenience than ■ otherwise should have done.

■ An early opportunity offered for Smyrna, ■ the day ■ fixed for our sailing. The afternoon ■ ■ embarkation, which ■ Friday, the 10th of June, ■ few of our native friends and neighbours, together with our servants, assembled ■ ■ ■ adieu. Mr. Smith made ■ short address, and offered prayer in Arabic. ■ ■ a ■ of sorrow and desolation, such as ■ describe. As you are not familiar with the ■ presented in time of plague, where ■ and ■ ■

put themselves in quarantine, you can form little of solemnity, which thus added our parting interview. Our poor Druse neighbours, carefully avoiding every object and with ourselves, walked by into vacated parlour, and took the seats appointed for them. Every heart seemed ready to burst with grief, and we wept together. Antonio, young translator and teacher, a most interesting youth, seemed inconsolable. He seized our hands, and gave himself up to the violence of grief.

"I had set my heart much upon taking Raheel with me. Parents, however, in Syria, have an especial aversion to parting with their children for foreign countries. One of my last acts, therefore, was to make a formal committal of her into the hands of my kind friend, Williams. I had become so strongly attached to the little girl, and felt myself much rewarded for all my efforts with her, that the circumstances of this separation were perhaps, more trying than any associated with our departure.

"After many months of pleasant intercourse and labour with my dear friend, Williams, you need not be told of our mutual regret at parting. Having wept and prayed together for some time, I left her expecting to return and bid her a final adieu. But this my feelings would not allow.

"On reaching the place of embarkation, we went down upon the solitary shore, with the friends who accompanied us, to await the arrival of the boat, which was to convey us to the vessel. After

considerable detention, the captain approached us on foot, and informed us that two English vessels just arrived; and for their accommodation he wished to detain our vessel until the afternoon of the following day. For this purpose, we must send on shore sixteen poor Jews, who had taken passage, and, having been waiting several days for us. The captain asked it with us whether we were on board that afternoon, or wait on shore until the following. But as it was Friday evening, and if we returned to our house, our friends could not go to the mountains until Monday, and more than all, we dreaded another parting scene, we went on board with our Druse servant: where, after tossing in the harbour for twenty-four hours, our fellow-passengers joined us, and we set sail. The travellers were Rev. W. Wyman, a clergyman of the Established Church of England, and Mr. Stobart.

"It was on the 15th of June, five days after we left Beyroot, that we were sailing on the north side of the island of Cyprus, with a strong head wind. My feelings had become much depressed. I lay in my berth, that afternoon, having been deprived so long of my usual religious privileges; and my husband came, and conversed and prayed with me. About nine o'clock we retired to rest. Before closing his eyes, Mr. S. had some unusual exercises of mind; being led to question himself with more than customary earnestness as to whether he was being prepared for a watery grave, and such should be his lot that night; finding more than ordinary satisfaction in his reply his feelings suggested. About half an hour after lying down,



we were suddenly awakened by a crash, which immediately perceived was occasioned by the vessel's striking upon a reef. Mr. [redacted] started from his bed, and went immediately upon deck without speaking. I was [redacted] upon my feet, but remained below alone, and began to pray for [redacted] lives, and the lives of [redacted] on board.

"In the mean time, crash after crash succeeded the first, some of them exceedingly terrific, threatening [redacted] entire and speedy destruction of the vessel. [redacted] amid the confusion on deck, I remained calmly upon my seat. From the first moment of danger, my mind reverted to the long-boat, and some desolate shore; while hope predominated that [redacted] escape with our lives. Presently Mr. Smith again appeared in the cabin door, and called me above. The tossing of [redacted] poor broken vessel upon [redacted] rocks interfered with [redacted] lowering of the boat, while a wave broke over [redacted] deck just as I reached it. I spoke not a word; but as I turned towards the place where they [redacted] lowering the boat, supported by my anxious husband, the mild rays of [redacted] evening [redacted] caught my eye, as [redacted] just about [redacted] de- [redacted] below the horizon; and it seemed [redacted] of hope.

"I found myself the first in the boat, I know not how, and Mr. Smith followed immediately. Our simple-hearted Druze servant [redacted] by our side; and I [redacted] much affected by the [redacted] of relief and satisfaction which played upon [redacted] countenance, as he exclaimed. 'My mistress! My master!' One after another of the passengers and sailors threw themselves into the boat, [redacted]

number of fourteen. One of them, a poor dissipated young Englishman, whose presence on board had been a great annoyance, he dragged into the boat, first fell into the water afterwards my feet, and for some minutes lay upon them, pressing them into the water at the bottom of the boat. But every feeling of repugnance towards him had vanished; and when I learned that he was safe in the boat, my heart glowed with gratitude to God, and unmingled kindness towards all my associates in affliction; and I opened my lips, for the first time, to express my love to my dear husband. Then it was, that I perceived the kind providence of God, in preventing the embarkation of the sixteen poor Jews; for had they been on board, certainly many lives would have been lost, as our boat was barely sufficient to contain the present ship's company. The sailors plied their oars, and we turned our backs upon the wreck, left its property to its fate, and committed ourselves to the boisterous waves.

"As none of us knew how far we were from shore, we feared we might be tossed in our little boat the whole of the night; but we were preserved from the violence of the storm. Our inefficient captain had no control over his crew; all were giving directions at once. At length, Mr. Smith raised his voice, and commanded attention; saying that the danger was greater now than when we boarded the wreck, unless order was preserved; he directed them to the north star for their guidance, and soon we found ourselves on a low beach, upon which the waves were dashing furiously. We were for his influence, and we were saved."

been immediately, in the midst of surf; thoroughly wet, if not drowned. He, however, persuaded them to continue along shore, in search of quiet indentation; the wind having abated, we, at length, discovered a spot where there appeared to be a surf. Here, an hour after leaving the wreck, we landed safely. The passengers were all on shore, the crew, excepting the cook, returned to the ship, with the hope of securing a part of the property.

"I said to the English youth before mentioned, 'My young friend, were you ever so near eternity before?' He replied, 'No.' I inquired, 'Did you ever prepared to enter eternity so suddenly?' He replied again in the negative. 'Then,' said I, 'you know not what a Christian's hope is worth, at such a hour; and I exhort you to give the remainder of your days to preparation for death.' I had not strength to say more, neither could I perceive that my words made any very deep impression.

"In the morning time, a place was prepared for me. A few sticks, which had been washed upon the beach, were piled up by our servant; and a wet sailor's jacket thrown over them, to defend me from the wind. Beneath me was spread upon the damp sand, the bag which I had brought, a black shawl was laid in it, and our servant's jacket; these were wet. Upon these I lay, with my cloak around me, and perhaps you will be surprised when I say, *slept* also.

"About midnight, the boat returned, with what had been taken from the wreck. This was deposited upon shore; in the darkness of the night, each one began to search for his

own property, while I lay quietly waiting for the result. It was found each sailor secured a chest; they brought the portmanbag of companions, and a bag of hard bread. For ourselves, they had brought Mr. Smith's travelling bag, which contained his cloak, double-gown, boots, and shoes: a little trunk of shaving apparatus, containing also his purse, which in the confusion of the wreck he had transferred it from a large chest; and our two mattresses. The of use that night, they so thoroughly soaked. Of our eight chests, writing-deaks, and our provisions, they brought nothing.

"As the boat was unloaded, they turned to the wreck, we still had strong hopes of recovering the remainder of goods. But about day-break they returned, bringing nothing, and informing us that the vessel had disappeared beneath the waves. As the boat neared shore, I lifted up my heart to God, that he would prepare for whatever the result. When it made known, I had not a word to say. I then, and I still feel, that it a sacred deposit which God made in the bottom of ocean. Nor have I had a heart to the recall of a single article that lost. And I hope you will cherish the same feelings with myself, I believe my dear husband does.

"You may, perhaps, to be informed of the and extent of our losses. In the first place, with a number of very valuable books and manuscripts; many of general literature, mostly connected our Arabic studies,

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the history of Syria, which Mr. [ ] had procured at considerable expense [ ] Our writing desks, also, which were lost, contained journals of Mr. Smith's travels in Syria and Holy Land; three volumes of private journals of my own; unfinished letters, and letters received from friends; Mr. Smith's sermons, and a small [ ] of money; [ ] medicine chest, silver articles, and my watch."

Mrs. Smith further particulars; from which it appears that her [ ] and her husband's wardrobes, with the exception of a very few articles, which they were wearing—in short, that nearly all their effects brought from Beyroot were lost. She continues:—

"I could [ ] but recognise the hand of God very remarkably in my feeble state, in preserving [ ] our mattresses. [ ] it not been for them, I think that I could [ ] have survived the voyage. Our party had much conversation during the night, respecting the [ ] in which [ ] should relieve ourselves from [ ] present embarrassments. We knew not where [ ] were, except that [ ] beneath the mountains of Caramania, [ ] Asia Minor. [ ] the sun should rise upon [ ] in [ ] unsheltered situation, [ ] should be scorched by [ ] burning rays. I was too feeble [ ] walk fifteen minutes, [ ] [ ] known what direction to take. Our only food was a bag of sailors' bread; [ ] like the bread of American sailors, but [ ] palatable and unwholesome; yet [ ] all glad [ ] make our breakfast of it. But God, who [ ] ever rich in mercy, interposed wonderfully in our behalf. The dawn of day discovered [ ] us, at a

short distance from the shore, a small native craft, becalmed. You may imagine what ██████████ our ██████████ sations, especially ██████████ the approaching day showed ██████████ more distinctly, ██████████ hopeless nature of ██████████ situation. We ██████████ on a sandy beach, extending eight or ten miles into the ██████████ so low ██████████ be entirely overflowed, when the water ██████████ raised by storms; and without ██████████ single tree, or any thing ██████████ upon it, to afford us shelter from the heat. In ██████████ boat, which had but just returned from the ██████████ visit ██████████ the wreck, ██████████ immediately sent to ██████████ from the vessel we had discovered. Soon ██████████ it approaching us. It proved ██████████ be ██████████ lumber boat from Damietta, in Egypt, with ██████████ captain and ██████████ of Egyptian Arabs. We all immediately went ██████████ board."

In their expectations of progress on their voyage in this vessel, they were disappointed, through the unfaithfulness of the captain. They also suffered for the ██████████ of food, from his unwillingness to supply them. Through the sailors of the crew with whom they had been shipwrecked, and who had been out in their boat, they heard of three other vessels, in ██████████ harbour at two or three hours' distance; and in hope of obtaining a passage in ██████████ of them, they ██████████ this vessel for the shore; ██████████ wait till communication could be ██████████ with the others. This circumstance, and ██████████ incidents which occurred meanwhile, Mrs. Smith mentions ██████████ follows:—

"The gentlemen went in search of a resting place for the day, and soon returned, saying that they had found ██████████ habitation, to which they invited ██████████ ██████████ resort. ██████████ ██████████ a ruined ██████████ building.

which appeared to have been used for a stable, by nomadic Turkmen, during the winter. We found the floor, which was earth, swept and covered with fresh branches of trees. My bed was spread in the most comfortable part; and when I entered, I can assure you it seemed as 'the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' This was my birth-day; and although in every respect the most sorrowful of any that I had passed, perhaps none found me with so many thanks for gratitude.

Could I have had the society of our Christian companions only, in this spot, I should have been comparatively happy. God would try me in a variety of ways. That poor dissipated youth, whom I have mentioned, shared with us in all our arrangements. And thus, as he lay upon his bed of leaves in the same apartment, I was compelled to listen to his incoherent, wild, sometimes wicked conversation, during long days. He would repeat the same story scores of times; and though he was not destitute of intelligence or taste, yet vice had ruined him mentally, morally, and physically. I discovered that direct religious conversation rather irritated than benefited him, and I attempted to pursue another course for his good. During the absence of the gentlemen, I attempted to soothe and encourage him. I talked to him of his mother and sisters, and recommended to him, for the recovery of his health, to give up all his wanderings, and return to them. I know not that any thing was gained by this, except that I secured to myself, invariably, respectful treatment.

Our habitation was not as comfortable

■ night ■ during the day, for the musquetoes poured in upon us, ■ that we ■ obliged ■ have ■ fire ■ smoke them out.

"The ■ morning, the sabbath dawned upon ■ ■ this desolate spot; and found us, in our distressed circumstances, ■ ■ ■ spend ■ sacred hours without interruption. We composed our minds for religious exercises. Gathering together ■ few stones, we spread ■ them my ■ shawl; and the Rev. Mr. Wyman read the liturgy of the Church of England, and preached a written discourse. ■ ■ to ■ 'a feast of ■ things.' The prayers, the appropriate selections from Scripture, the confessions of sin, ■ seemed suited to my case. Never did I realize ■ much the beauty of that formulary, and its value under such circumstances. And those walls never resounded such language before. Our sick friend lay stupid and indifferent during the religious ■ vices; but afterwards rose and opened his trunks for the first time since the wreck, and spent an hour ■ two in drying his pictures and books. Alas! he little imagined that ■ ■ ■ sabbath on earth.

"In ■ ■ of the day, ■ Mr. ■ was walking outside of the building, an ■ ■ and a little boy, with ■ donkey, passed by, the ■ inhabitants of the country ■ had ■ ■ informed him that they were from ■ encampment ■ Turkmans, about an hour distant in the ■ ■ ■ incident, instead of comforting us with the idea of the vicinity of human beings, alarmed us somewhat for our safety; as these Turkmans are known to have a





native strength of her lungs, that she could persuade herself there was much for alarm. Her very serious conviction of danger, mentioned, at the deserted harbour. Here, she became still more alarmed, and much dispirited. Her pulse, which had diminished, in the first days of her voyage, now much increased in quickness; a distressing headache troubled her without intermission; she complained much of a stoppage of pain in her ear; and other symptoms of a fresh cold were apparent. The affection in her ear, now felt for the first time, troubled her; and was often afterwards her trouble-complaint.

"The three or four days of our delay at Rhodes, improved to fit ourselves fully for the remainder of our voyage.

"No better vessel offered here than the which had brought us from Castello Rosso, and we engaged her to take us on to Smyrna, our English friends being still in company. By going on board, and seeing the cabin thoroughly washed, from top to bottom, and having a board knocked off to admit air, I obtained her consent to go into it. She was too weak to walk to the shore, and I procured a chair fastened between the poles, and borne by two men to carry her thither; taking her through the city, that she might have satisfaction of seeing a place famous in history, and now the cleanest city in Turkey. We reached the vessel somewhat late by her ride, and we again at noon, the 2nd of July.

"It is needless to say I should have been

particulars of the remainder of our voyage. An almost constant head wind, often violent, long; and my beloved it was indescribably tedious and wearisome. In fact, her recollections, not only of this part, but of the whole voyage from Beyroot, afterwards unpleasant, I might say revolting, that she took pains to exclude it from her mind. And it was only by making it a point of duty, that she could bring herself to dictate her journal. She was not of comfort or of rest. Her nights were disturbed by coughing, often attended with vomiting, partly the effect of dis-ease and partly of sea-sickness, from which she was never entirely free. Her days were spent on deck, where I had a mattress spread for her under the awning; for she could sit up but little. Here I spent most of my time by her side; her cough, however, would allow her to converse but little, and the motion of the vessel so affected her head, that she could not bear much reading. Indeed, what should I read to her? The Bible, the psalm books. Happily, Mr. Stobart saved my prayer book, and from that I used daily to read to her a short portion of Scripture, always precious, and especially so now that she had so little of it. He had also a volume of short sermons by Mr. Jay, and with one of these we would refresh ourselves, when she was able to bear it."

The following remarks of Mr. Smith,—in another connexion,—will apply to her during the voyage:—"With every alleviation, you will see how trying was her

To do so, you have been with her, having your heart borne down by anxiety, and labouring day and night, our pinching circumstances, relieve her sufferings. Or rather, you must have taken her place, and actually suffered the languor of disease, and the weariness of perpetual motion, and the discomfort of our crowded company, and the filth every where apparent. Her long voyage of nearly thirty days after the shipwreck, deprived of suitable conveniences, more injurious to her than that event itself. I look back with wonder that she could endure it. And yet her patience and fortitude held out to the last; and feeble as she was, she contrived various ways to contribute to the comfort of others. Our English friends evidently felt that her society contributed much to relieve the tediousness of the voyage. Her chief complaint for want of opportunity for devotional exercises and the cultivation of religious feelings, which she found a desideratum.

We reached Smyrna on the 13th of July, thirty-three days after our embarkation at Beyroot, and twenty-eight from the time of the shipwreck; and we could then look back upon the evils of the tedious voyage as past.

Would that it had pleased God to pronounce other evils past also! Hitherto we not known what portion of Mrs. Smith's complaints to attribute to disease, and what the result of the fatigue, exposure, and privations of such a voyage. It is natural for us to hope, that when delivered from these unhappy circumstances, placed in the arms of friends,

by comforts, would again revive. had both of us, by this time, lost expectation of her entire recovery; but neither wholly without the hope of her recruiting, as yet continue her voyage home.

"The day of her arrival, hope prevailed in her mind, the fruit, in part, of the doubt, of the excitement occasioned by seeing her friends. But the next morning, rising to dress herself, she found that she was weaker than at first. In fact, she could not accomplish it, and was obliged to turn to her bed. It was a sad hour. She once feared that she should never be any better, by the thought. A physician called in, the best the place afforded, and such a regimen pursued as her seemed to demand. A few days made quite a visible improvement in her nervous system; but not a single important alleviation could be discovered in any of her pulmonary complaints. This was her state when I wrote you my second letter. It was a sorrowful day. Of the day spent by both of us in tears. Her love to you surpassed the love of a daughter. She almost adored you. It had been a favourite wish that she might live long enough to tell you the pain of hearing of her death. Now she feared your heart would break at the information she was obliged to convey to you; and it seemed as if her heart would burst with the feelings it occasioned. When the letter was written and sent, she appeared to me that the struggle was over. I believe she from that day resigned you; and I believe the fact that she afterwards spoke of you less fre-

quently than before, by supposing that she should to trust her feelings, they should bring upon her again the same struggle. You know her heart too well to need that I should interpret it. It will gratify dear mother to know, that afterwards to me she continued to dream of her; always, as she had invariably done, imagining her in the enjoyment of her sight, in perfect health.

Her feelings, when she came to her own, were inevitably tending downward to the grave, far from being such as she wished. The same trait of character, that made the thought of leaving you so painful, made also the anticipation of being taken from her other friends, a source of the most sorrowful feelings. You know how ardent, and how many friendships she cherished. When she came to think of them all being rent asunder, she said, much as had been the pleasure she had derived from them, it were almost better to have no friends. But having given you up, the same was over, and as she drew near eternity other feelings threw a shade on these. She did not love the world in the same manner, and yet it was evident that death to a degree taking her from you, and occasioning her most trying disappointment. How long and how ardent had been her attachment to the cause of missions! and how unremittingly had she laboured to qualify herself for the work! And now, just as she had mastered the language, had her plans of operation marked out, and successfully commenced, saw herself permanently separated in a commodious

residence, had obtained done valuable friend to her labours, and fondly expecting another—many did she shed giving such bright anticipations favourite plans, subjects of so many prayers.—No one, perhaps, ever enjoyed the buoyancy of she. And now, when she found the symptoms disease fastening themselves upon every part of her system, the thought that she never more have healthful feeling, would sometimes give her a pang of sorrow, and bitter flow. Such thoughts, however, dismissed, and apparently indulged.—In health she enjoyed more beautiful and delightful thoughts of heaven than almost any person I have known. But in doing so, she had looked, not *through*, but *over* the grave, and the natural fear of death, which, as well as the dread of bodily suffering, have been in her unusually strong, not overcome. When, therefore, she to look at the dying pangs near, her nature shrunk from the view with undefinable horror. It was the of her painful feelings that subdued, and I have no doubt a deeper glow than all the others, it occasion some of them.

These of the sorrowful sensations that crowded into her mind in these days of darkness. But I have not yet mentioned the worst, the most deeply-seated of them. that been so bright example of the influence of devout piety; had enjoyed so many blessed seasons communion with God, been the giving to so many others the hope of heaven,

in spiritual darkness, almost ready she without faith without hope. Day after day she prayed and longed for her Saviour's presence, but groped for him in the night, and could not find him. opened her heart to Mr. Temple, and to myself, both endeavoured, by conversation and prayer, to comfort her, to lead her to Him whom she sought; for a long time without success. How these clouds, at length, gradually passed away, the sequel will show.

"Although she had given up the hope of resting her disease, she still hoped, and all, that she might yet rally sufficiently to live several months, and perhaps through the winter. But in Smyrna, though in the kindest of families, her situation was very unfavourable for this. The house was a good one frequented, and consequently not quiet; the streets were noisy, especially from carpenters and masons erecting a house near at hand; the air was confined and warm; and myriads of musketoes annoyed her at night, obliged her to breathe air confined by a net.

"At this time, Mr. and Mrs. Adger removed to the country, and very kindly invited us to take lodgings with them at Boujah. Accordingly, on the 7th of August, I removed Mrs. Smith hither. A sedan chair was the only carriage to be had, and in that she arrived with comparatively little fatigue. This village is in a lovely, retired situation, about four or five miles from Smyrna. It is a favourite resort for the English families of the city.

"Here my dear wife's spirits, which had already begun to recruit, were very much improved. From



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time she generally cheerful. And much she feel herself revived, that her hopes of gaining yet strength before she should be called away, a good deal encouraged. She could bear some reading, uniformly read daily a portion of Scripture herself, at times enjoyed connected thought in prayer, dictated occasionally a page or two of her journal, with her own a few letters and notes. She amused herself occasionally, also, in sewing; making with her hand several mementos for friends. But yet often evident that these labours the result of efforts, which it required all the resolution of her energetic mind to make.

"At the time of our wreck, when I reminded her that her private journals were lost, she said she was glad of it, her countenance indicated strongly the sincerity of her declaration. For she said she had feared use might be made of them which she did not wish. Upon reflecting, however, afterwards, that she had allowed me to read them, she expressed some regret that they were gone. She would have liked particularly to recover two parts;—that which related to her conversion, and her records of the Mohegan mission. Of the latter she remarked, that no complete account was to be found, and many interesting passages must be lost.

"On the 28th of August, being Sabbath, and during the subsequent week, she had much conversation respecting the ground of her hope. She had not yet that of which she wished. She was favoured with the presence of her Saviour as she desired.

difficulty. He in of some specific feeling of acceptance, which at such a time she had hoped would be given her; and which would have been her a source of joy, such needed cheer her while going down into the dark valley. I suggested to her that she was probably expecting much, therefore dissatisfied with what she had, though God saw it to be enough for her. I asked if she did not love the Saviour, if his not dear to her, if she could think of separation from him without the greatest horror. On examination, all the evidences of a gracious state appeared perfectly clear in her feelings; and in her speculative views not a single difficulty troubled her. And yet, in drawing the conclusion of her being accepted, the actual consciousness of her acceptance was defective. That she had had it in former years, she was satisfied; but it was a question of anxious interest, how far she might look to past experience for comfort.

Another question she proposed this season with some anxiety. She inquired how far she ought to call up the specific sins of her life, in order to mourn over and repent of them. had already done to some extent. had been back her youth and childhood, and called up many sins, which had caused her heart ache with grief and penitence. dissuaded her from pursuing far such an attempt to recall particular transgressions, calculated, at the present time, unnecessarily distress her. God would be better pleased, I assured her, her passing them forgiven blotted out, through his abounding mercy. would err by

contenting herself with a more general repentance of her past life, feeling that it had been all imperfection sin, and abhorring herself of it; which, with a great of earnestness, she assured me, most heartily did.

"You will perceive, my dear parents, how honestly your beloved daughter dealt with herself her last hour approached; how she examined the foundation of her hopes at every point, until they trembled as it about give way beneath them. That you may how they finally settled down more firmly upon the Rock of ages, I give you a journal, in which I began at this time, without her knowledge, to record the daily progress of her feelings and of her disease, for your special comfort and my own.

"Sept. 4. Sabbath.—On returning from morning service, I found Mrs. Smith in a happier of mind than usual, indicating that she enjoying a sabbath-day's blessing. She told me God favoured her with a of more than common satisfaction in prayer. Calling Pilgrim's Progress, she began to read the description of Christian's the river of death; stopped. After dinner, her request, I commenced reading to her the remainder the account; but hardly advanced a she desired to desist, saying that she could not bear it. Subsequently, she spoke with much emphasis of its being a great excellence in Bible, that it contained so little that citing. She said it was chiefly plain instruction, intelligible the simplest minds, and not too

citing for the weakest nerves. That the book was better adapted to her, in her present state, than any other book; and she intended to confine her reading chiefly to it.

"I requested me, in evening prayers, to press her thanks to God, that he had, in some measure, removed the clouds which had been resting upon her mind. She prayed that morning, that the day might not pass without her receiving some token of Divine favour. The attempt to read the Pilgrim's Progress had been the occasion of her receiving it. It had convinced her, that had God given her those spiritual joys she had been desiring, with her excitable temperament and present weak frame, they would once have come and sunk her into the grave. God knew better than she, how her constitution needed to be dealt with; and she was now prepared to be contented with such a degree of light as he was fit to give her.

"Sept. 6.—I inquired respecting the state of her mind. She replied, that she could best express it by saying that she felt submissive. She was certainly resigned to God's pleasure respecting her. On the whole, her choice was to die. Yet her hope was hardly founded on any thing she felt, but on the evidence she could gather from her past state and experience, and the mercy of God. If any one thought that was a wrong foundation, or that she was deceived, she wished to be informed. All expectation of living, I assured me, she was entirely given up. She indulged not the slightest hope of it. And

how much imperfection existed in the best here, she felt that she would get relief in heaven.

Sept. 7.—On awakening at an early hour in the morning, she said, ‘How delightful it will be to reach heaven, where there will be no more of earthly pains, wearinesses, imperfections!’

“She spent what strength she had during the day in arranging her worldly matters, writing directions to be attended to after her death, which she wrote and carefully deposited in her portfolio. The whole was done with perfect composure, though with manifest intensity of feeling; and when she finished, she evidently felt relieved by the consideration that she had closed her earthly life in the world.

“Sept. 9.—At an early hour she called on me, ‘What long lines of ancestors have I to meet in heaven! The Trumbulls, and Coits, and Huntingtons—three distinct lines. I reminded her, that in health she had been unusually fond of anticipating the recognition of friends in heaven, and asked if such continued to be her anticipations. She replied, that a large share of the pleasure she hoped for in heaven, would come from this. It seemed to her absurd to imagine, that friends would recognize, and be interested in her other there.

“Sept. 10.—On opening the Bible she read to her in the morning, I selected a chapter in Isaiah. She stopped me, and requested I hear something from the Gospels. She preferred them, she said, because they contained the words of the Saviour. And as she was going on with him, she thought

prepare herself by thus becoming more acquainted with him, and having her heart more drawn towards him. Besides, words all simple, and it did not fatigue her weakened mind and body understand them.

Sept. 13.—Mr. M., a pious American friend, upon whom a consumption had recently fastened, being in the house, she expressed a desire him alone. Her object tell him what thought of his case; and to endeavour, by suitable suggestions, prepare his mind for the event apprehended. It gratified her to find him, to extent, in a prepared state of mind. He afterwards acknowledged, that she was the only person who had told him of his danger.

Sept. 14.—Her physician, who had been absent a week or two, called in the evening. In giving his prescriptions, he expressed the hope that would every day herself getting better. In this he conformed to the universal practice in this part of the world, of endeavouring conceal from the sick their danger; and, in fact, in his intercourse with her, he seemed incapable of bringing himself to act upon any other principle. Most persons here would be shocked the idea of telling the sick there was hope of their living, though they might be going very downward to the grave. Even the English of village to entertain fully these ideas; and the fact that Mrs. Smith was of her danger, and anticipated so calmly the result, merely interested, but surprised them; that a deep and happy impression was produced thereby. On this occasion she showed herself pained

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attempt of her physician, though kindly intended, to beguile her with the hope of recovering; [redacted] told him distinctly that she [redacted] hope nor wish to live.

"Sept. 17.—Symptoms [redacted] in the [redacted] ing, indicating that the sands of [redacted] [redacted] running out; with anxiety she asked whether I thought God would give her patience to the end; [redacted] expressed a desire to know whether [redacted] hitherto been otherwise than patient. 'At [redacted] beginning,' said she, [redacted] I commended her patience, 'I had [redacted] rebellious feelings [redacted] any one knew; but latterly they have [redacted] passed away.'

"In the midst of her uneasiness to-night, she expressed the greatest satisfaction with every thing that [redacted] done for her. 'Every pillow,' [redacted] she, [redacted] I composed her after coughing, 'is placed right, every inch of it.' This disposition to be contented with the attentions that were paid her, and the services she received, [redacted] prominent from the first.

"Sept. 18. Sabbath.—The day [redacted] passed very comfortably, and [redacted] much disposed to converse. The death [redacted] brought to, she said, was just such an [redacted] as had often filled her imagination. Time was given her [redacted] put her worldly [redacted] in order, and to give her [redacted] previous information, [redacted] they might not be shocked by its suddenness. The remark being made, that if she [redacted] remained in the United States, she would perhaps now have been well, instead of dying with consumption; [redacted] replied that [redacted] should not wish it. [redacted] rather be

lying [REDACTED] in her death-bed, on missionary ground, than [REDACTED] be [REDACTED] at home.

"Sept. 21.—I read [REDACTED] her the fifth chapter of the second epistle to the Corinthians. She listened with great attention, and seemed much interested, but said nothing. [REDACTED] long after, however, she informed me that it had comforted her [REDACTED] than [REDACTED] could express. It [REDACTED] removed all the [REDACTED] marring clouds from her mind. [REDACTED] wanted no [REDACTED] [REDACTED] going to be with her Saviour, and that [REDACTED] enough for her. 'No visions of angels,' said she, 'are given me, and no excessive joy, but a settled quietness of mind. I believe [REDACTED] [REDACTED] written [REDACTED] the word of God; and upon the strength of this [REDACTED] [REDACTED] going into eternity.' This steady calmness of faith, especially in [REDACTED] person [REDACTED] her naturally ardent temperament, [REDACTED] considered a much [REDACTED] satisfactory state of mind, and more surely indicative of maturity for heaven, than a high excitement of feeling [REDACTED] I have been.

"Sept. 22.—In the afternoon, she [REDACTED] to me, with much earnestness, 'When you write [REDACTED] my friends [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is over, one thing I wish you would make prominent. It is, that I feel [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED] I have taken, and that all has been ordered by God.' [Meaning in her becoming [REDACTED] missionary.] 'I have no disposition to boast of my labours; but I feel that I have not left my friends and my country in vain. I [REDACTED] have regretted having done [REDACTED] [REDACTED] do I [REDACTED] [REDACTED] my dying testimony.'

"In the evening [REDACTED] received the Missionary Herald, containing a portrait of Dr. Wisner.



Thinking ■ surprise, ■ ■ ■ same time ■ gratify her, I took it, with ■ candle, and putting my hand ■ the name at the bottom, showed it ■ her. Though she ■ for two or three days required assistance to rise ■ herself, the ■ her eyes, just then opened from sleep, caught it, she sprang forward, ■ and kissed it, exclaiming, 'Dear man! I shall soon be with him. He ■ the last person with whom I ■ hands.' ■ she, her voice faltering, 'You ought ■ have shewn it ■ to-night. ■ is ■ much for me.' She had before mentioned it ■ ■ pleasing reflection, in her sickness, that she should ■ be permitted ■ associate with Cornelius, Wisner, and their predecessors.

"On another day she said, 'What ■ wonderful passage is that, "We are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones!" It has been in my mind all the morning.'

"Sept. 23.—She was quiet the last night, but appeared ■ than ■ exhausted this morning. Reviving towards noon, she expressed ■ wish ■ Dr. Wisner's portrait again. It produced the same delighted expression of countenance. She said, 'I cannot tell you how it affected ■ ■ evening. You know how much I loved him. Next ■ my parents, I have thought of ■ ■ ■ I seemed, somehow, to be expecting ■ see him. Repeatedly, during the night, his image recurred ■ my mind, and it was as ■ I had ■ angel. I thought, perhaps, God ■ sent him to be nigh me, and comfort me; and I imagined he might be the ■ to greet me ■ ■ world of spirits. I

do not doubt God ordered the circumstance to comfort me.'

"Sept. 24.—I found her this morning weak, waiting continually for her presence. She requested me most earnestly and solemnly, to pray that the Saviour would give her his presence. Not long after, having revived again, she said, 'I have come to a conclusion which satisfies me. It is, that when the Saviour calls, he will come.' Subsequently, as she was expressing a wish to have his presence in the dark valley, she checked herself, saying, 'But I have not entered it yet; when I do, I shall find him.'

"In the afternoon, she inquired if a shroud had been made for her, and being told that it was prepared, she soon said, 'I have now done with earth.' Not long after, she said, 'How strong is that expression of our Saviour, "I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."' She then read to her John xiv. 1—6; xvii. 24; 2 Cor. v. 1—10, and Rom. viii. 38, 39, with such remarks as I thought would assist her meditations.

"Seeing me conversing with a friend, who was going to town, she asked me if I did not find that conversation upon other topics distracted my thoughts. I told her that I had been inquiring where the English here buried their dead; and she found that it was in the city. There her remains would probably lie, not far from the ashes of Polycarp, and other sainted members of that ancient apocalyptic church. She only replied, 'All sinners, saved by grace.'

"In the evening, her fever was with

unusual violence, producing great excitement. All her energies of her mind seemed to be braced to meet the king of terrors; not that she feared the consequences of death, but her natural dread of the mortal struggle was not yet gone. And there, at times, a sublimity in her aspect, her manner, and her language, as she seemed to be gathering up her fortitude for the great contest.

"Sept. Sabbath.—She said to me, 'This is my precious sabbath.' 'Yes,' I, 'I was going to remind you of it.' 'Oh,' she replied, 'I have been thinking of it all night.' After a while, she added, 'This is a desirable day in which to die.' And again, 'How should I be disappointed to be called away to-day!'

"She told her love to her missionary friends in Smyrna, Cyprus, and Syria. Then turning to me, she said, 'Tell my friends, I would not, for the world, lay my remains any where, but here, on missionary ground.' After many remarks, showing the brightness of her views of spiritual things, some of which could be indistinctly heard, she exclaimed, 'What a goodly company of ancestors shall I meet there! Yes, and the holy angels, and the Son of God! Oh, the Almighty God! You know nothing of his glorious majesty. I cannot express it; but I wanted to speak of it, that you may think that yourselves are nothing. I have thought much of myself. In this sickness I have thought too important that my friends and wants should be consulted. We all think that we are of more importance than we are. Beware of pride.' Her mind seemed at times, subse-

quently, be burdened presentiments of inexpressible grandeur, in anticipation of being into the immediate presence of God. Hitherto, she had seen only 'through a glass darkly;' she every moment expecting the veil to be withdrawn, which would leave her 'face face' before Him who dwelleth in light unapproachable, and whose majesty the highest angels tremble, and veil their faces.

We sang that beautiful hymn of Doddridge the eternal sabbath, commencing,

'Thine earthly sabbaths, Lord, we love.'

"To my surprise, her voice, which she had long been unable to use for singing, was occasionally heard mingling with Her face with a smile of ecstasy; and so intense was the feeling expressed in her whole aspect, that we stopped after the first verse, lest she should even expire while drinking the cup of joy had presented to her. But she to us, 'Go on;' and, though all bathed in tears, and hardly to articulate, proceeded. I was sitting her hand in mine. While singing the second pressed it, and turned to the time such a peculiar smile, stopped my utterance. Before reached the end, she raised both hands above her head, and gave to her feelings in tears of pleasure, and almost in shouting. After prayer, she said, 'I have a glimpse; of what I am going to It was but a glimpse, and perhaps it was imagination. But it seemed a glorious sight.' During deeply affecting there were standing by,

ourselves, three Greeks, an Arab, an Armenian, and, a part of the time, a Persian, while [redacted] flowed freely from almost every eye.

"I told her it [redacted] Mr. Temple's opinion, formed from the observation of many cases, that she would [redacted] die before she had lost her physical dread of death. Christ [redacted] taken away the sting [redacted] death, and he generally gave the world opportunity [redacted] observe it, in the dying experience [redacted] followers. [redacted] replied, 'That feeling has entirely gone. I have [redacted] fear.' In fact, after [redacted] religious exercises above mentioned, she seemed [redacted] be in even an exhilarated [redacted] of mind. Again she said, 'I have had some most sublime conceptions to-day, of what I [redacted] [redacted] when I [redacted] the world of spirits.'

"Sept. 26.—Early in [redacted] morning she seemed much revived. Her fever [redacted] subsided; [redacted] though weak, she [redacted] quiet, [redacted] disposed [redacted] sleep. A [redacted] expression of pleasure was [redacted] her face [redacted] whole day, [redacted] she often [redacted] [redacted] cheerfully, as [redacted] make us [redacted] happy. It [redacted] religious joy that cheered her. She said to [redacted] early in the day, 'Perfect happiness, what [redacted] idea! The perfection of bliss! It is worth waiting [redacted] day [redacted] for.' And again, 'I thought [redacted] little while ago, that I [redacted] ushered into the presence of Almighty God, and [redacted] the all-seeing eye!'—But there [redacted] none of the excitement of yesterday. She had [redacted] a [redacted] than natural calmness. [redacted] proposed uniting with [redacted] in the holy communion; saying, [redacted] thought she should enjoy it, seeing that [redacted] Saviour had said, 'Do [redacted] in remembrance of me.' Accordingly [redacted] four o'clock in the afternoon, [redacted]

[REDACTED] solemn ordinance in her [REDACTED] Temple officiated, with great solemnity and appropriateness of remarks. Hers were [REDACTED] the only dry eyes in the room; not from want of enjoyment, for a peculiar expression of countenance showed what she afterwards said—that she enjoyed it highly. But it appeared, rather, that her nature had, since yesterday, undergone a change, and received already [REDACTED] of the peace [REDACTED] calmness of the glorified state.

"Sept. 27.—She [REDACTED] to me, 'I have been thinking [REDACTED] night, that there is nothing [REDACTED] all melancholy in the death of a Christian either [REDACTED] others. I [REDACTED] very happy [REDACTED] prospect [REDACTED] death.'

"Sept. 28.—She requested me to pray, [REDACTED] if God had any thing more for her to do, for which [REDACTED] was thus keeping her here, he would lead her [REDACTED] do it; and this she again asked [REDACTED] petition for, when I prayed [REDACTED] her [REDACTED] close of the [REDACTED] y.

"Sept. 29.—The latter part of the night [REDACTED] began [REDACTED] be nervous, [REDACTED] on Saturday night and Sunday, except that she [REDACTED] weaker. Yet her patience held out; only [REDACTED] [REDACTED] exclaimed in [REDACTED] morning, 'O Lord, how long!'

"Sept. 30.—It [REDACTED] about half past four when I entered the [REDACTED]. Her hand had a death-like coldness as I took it, and I perceived that her hour [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. After being raised, [REDACTED] other times, without expectorating, she also perceived the [REDACTED]; and, falling back gently upon her pillow, said, in a faltering whisper, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.'

"The family soon assembled, including ■■■ ■■■ vanta, ■■■ our Armenian friend. It ■■■ have been a gratifying circumstance, had her last hours been passed in the midst of the nation ■ whose spiritual good ■■ had devoted her ■■. As it was, our own ever-faithful ■■ kind-hearted servant, ■■ the only Arab that witnessed her dying ■■■ ■■ took ■■ position by the side of her bed, ■■ there stood until the last; showing by uninterrupted tears and suppressed sobbing, how thoroughly she ■■ won his attachment. ■■ ■■ the company stood ■■ sat at a little distance, while I ■■ by her side with her hand in mine. As ■■ ■■ all ■■ assembled, I asked her if Mr. Adger should pray. With indistinctness ■■ replied, 'Yea.' It was the last word she spoke. Convulsions had begun before he commenced, but she ■■ quiet, in ■■ good degree, while he prayed. We then remained silently watching her; feeling that ■■ had nothing more to do, but to pray in our hearts for her speedy relief from suffering.

"Involuntary groans were occasionally uttered in her convulsions. These, as ■■ ■■ listening to them with painful sympathy, once, ■■ ■■ surprise, melted away into musical notes; and for ■■ moment our ears ■■ charmed with the full, clear tones ■■ ■■ sweetest melody. No words ■■ articulated, ■■ ■■ ■■ evidently unconscious ■■ every thing about her. ■■ seemed as if her soul was already joining in ■■ ■■ of heaven, while it was yet ■■ ■■ nected with ■■ body ■■ to command ■■ ■■ scious sympathy. Not long after, she again opened her eyes in ■■ state of consciousness. A smile ■■ perfect happiness lighted up her emaciated

features. She ~~deliberately~~ ~~then~~ ~~upon~~  
~~me~~ a look of the tenderest affection. ■ • •

Her frequent prayers to her Saviour would have already been mentioned. By her smile, she undoubtedly intended to assure us, that she found him. Words she could not express what she felt. Life continued its struggle with its enemy, twenty minutes before eight o'clock; when her affectionate heart gradually ceased to beat, and her soul took its final departure to be for ever united to her Lord.

"Mr. Adger went early to town, to inform our friends of the sorrowful event, and make arrangements for the funeral. The American consul, on receiving the intelligence, raised his flag half-mast; and all the American vessels in harbour, eight or ten in number, did the same."

"It was ascertained, that the English burying ground in Smyrna is a very undesirable spot. At Boujah, the English and Americans have united in purchasing a spot for a cemetery, and have commenced upon the erection of a church. The work is yet incomplete, but there is no doubt the spot will become a burying place of Protestants of Smyrna. After Mr. A.'s return, a place will be selected by him and the funeral appointed for ten o'clock to-morrow.

"October 1.—The English of [redacted] village had appeared, from the first of our coming here, [redacted] much sympathy for Mrs. Smith. This [redacted] to-day in the numbers that [redacted] present [redacted] funeral. Besides most of [redacted] American



town, quite a congregation of Adger's. Mr. Temple addressed them in a most appropriate and impressive manner, and prayed.

"Out of respect for her, all the ladies present broke through the immemorial custom of Smyrna, of not attending funerals, and joined the procession to the grave. There, at my request, the solemn funeral service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, varied only by singing the following beautiful and appropriate hymn:—

'Cover thy bosom, faithful tomb;  
Take this new treasure to thy trust,  
And give these sacred relics room  
To slumber in the silent dust.

'No pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear  
Invade thy bounds—no mortal woes  
Can reach the peaceful sleeper here,  
While angels watch the soft repose.

'So Jesus slept—God's dying Son  
Passed through the grave, and blest the bed.—  
Rest here, blest saint, till from his throne  
The morning break, and pierce the shade.

'Break from his throne, illustrious morn!  
Attend, O earth! his sovereign word;  
thy trust—a glorious  
Shall then arise to the Lord.'

"No one had been buried in this cemetery before her. The village is beautifully retired, and the spot a quiet one in which to rest, until the archangel's trumpet break the slumbers of the grave."

The length of Mrs. Smith's missionary [redacted]  
was less than two years and four months. [redacted]  
[redacted] the time of her death, was thirty-four  
years.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Concluding Remarks.

THE closing chapter of this volume, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Smith, is devoted to general remarks upon the traits of the missionary character and habits of the subject of this Memoir.

Mrs. Smith entered upon her work with a high sense of its importance and responsibilities. Love to her Saviour, a lively faith in eternal things, and consequently a high estimate of the value of the soul, were her inducements to undertake it. These emotions were the mainspring of her untiring diligence in her work; and sometimes operated so powerfully upon her mind, as to exhaust themselves, almost to the ruin of her delicate frame.

Entering thus upon her sphere of labour, she devoted herself to missionary work as her leading business. Every thing else made secondary, and as far as possible, auxiliary to it. The principle pervaded and regulated all her domestic arrangements. To be a housekeeper and mistress of a missionary's family, and thus to spend her time in ordinary domestic occupations, she would be degrading her calling. Her table was always furnished abundantly for those who com-



they were glad to accomplish. They were ready to lay it down as a principle, that the wives of missionaries should expect to do little, if anything, more than take care of their families. The adoption of such an expectation by ladies entering upon the missionary life, Mrs. Smith exceedingly deprecated. Her labours were a practical demonstration, that a much higher standard of usefulness is within reach.

She should be remarked, however, that her industry was of no ordinary kind. She can be seen at her, with hardly any qualification, during her missionary life she never lost an hour. Her daily labours began early. She always seemed to give her great pleasure to throw off sleep, and rise from her bed. In the winter she was regularly at half-past four. The duties of her closet were her first attention, and these she usually spent an hour, or an hour and a half, which made her love early rising. She had great reli-ance in communion with God, when alone with him in the morning, before any one was moving in the house. Her devotions performed, she began the labours of the day. In these her energy was great. Nothing shrunk from which required to be done; and what she commenced, she never left unfinished. Her despatch was extraordinary. One could hardly tell when she accomplished what she did. Whilst another would be talking, and thinking of what to do, she would have finished it.

The labours she carried forward were many. Her family, in the winter, consisted, at that time,

time, of her friends connected with her mission, her boarding scholars, and three servants; making, with herself and her husband, eleven individuals, without reckoning occasional guests. These were all to be cared for, and yet she spent three hours daily, for five days each week, in teaching school. She carried forward a system of visiting among the native females, for religious purposes. Every other day, she studied and recited a lesson in a large native Arabic grammar, and on alternate days translated a portion of a smaller one into English. She took lessons daily in Italian, and translated weekly Sunday school lessons from the Union Questions into Arabic. She regularly attended a weekly conference meeting, and two female prayer meetings; she kept up an extensive correspondence. Some arrivals would bring fifteen or twenty letters for her to answer; and, on all occasions, her native visitors made large encroachments upon her time.

Her perseverance in what she considered duty, was invincible. She was not glad of an excuse for neglecting it, with apparent consistency. Were it her duty of an hour to attend a meeting, all other arrangements were made to give place to it; she was rarely absent from her post. In her school, whatever were her domestic labours, whatever company demanded her attentions—it might almost be said, whatever was her health—she was punctual at the hour. She might have suspended the school every ecclesiastical festival;—the custom of her country favoured it, the contrary was, in fact, almost regarded as heretical; and had

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she served as a hireling, she would have done it. But ■ saw that such frequent interruptions injured ■ school; and, with the exception of a few great festivals, when the scholars would not ■ always open.

■ could ■ persuade herself ■ plans ■ personal gratification and relaxation ■ interfere with her labours. She made several ■ sions, of deep interest ■ her cultivated mind, and rich imagination; ■ of which ■ her ■ very summit of Lebanon, and the ruins of Baalbeck, ■ another to Jerusalem, through ■ length and breadth of Palestine; but ■ of these ■ made ■ the sacrifice of this principle. Much ■ desired to visit the Holy City, such ■ gratification ■ no ■ argument to her to undertake the journey, nor would she allow herself to ■ the persuasions of her friends, ■ long ■ her school would be stopped thereby. She had been in feeble health during ■ winter, and the journey promised ■ recruit her, but she could not make ■ experiment for her health, ■ expense of interrupting her school. At length, ■ beloved Christian sister, ■ then connected with ■ mission, but ■ valued member of it, ■ forward, and offered to take her place, so that none ■ her important labours would ■ suspended. Then ■ saw her way clear, and ■ her ■ toward Jerusalem with ■ cheerful heart.

Though so closely bound to her duties, ■ did ■ go to them ■ slave. Her affections ■ the strong power within, which accelerated ■ movements. ■ remarkably in interesting her feelings in ■ duty required ■

to undertake. ■ did it with her whole heart. Her labour was her delight ; and ■ never was happier ■ when she ■ the ■ busy. ■ was exhibited in her cheerful, animated countenance, during the day, and the satisfaction ■ manifested often in finding she had ■ more strength remaining, when the hour arrived for her to seek restoration of it in sleep.

These general observations upon Mrs. Smith's views and character, have been deemed important, as introductory ■ a more detailed view of her labours.

On entering her station, she devoted herself ■ exclusively to the natives. ■ might have found much to do for the ■ of the European population ■ of Beyroot. Among the English ■ Americans alone, there were children enough ■ form a school ; whose parents ■ grieved ■ see them growing up without proper instruction, ■ were anxious to have them taught by some missionary friend. Surprise was indeed sometimes expressed, that she neglected them to devote her energies ■ the Arabs. ■ ■ not, however, neglect them. She felt ■ prayed for them, and ■ ■ the inhabitants of Beyroot, and ■ what ■ could incidentally for their good. But it was ■ the natives ■ ■ devoted herself. To them she ■ herself ■ debtor, and she would allow ■ other engagements to interfere with their claims, and divert her energies from them.

Such views rendered a knowledge of ■ Arabic language necessary. Nor would a ■ passing acquaintance with it suffice ; such as ■ picked ■ by ■ Franks in ■ country, enabling ■ ■



express themselves intelligibly in ordinary topics. Her object required that she should be able to converse freely and acceptably on religious subjects, in prayer, to the edification of natives. To this end a thorough acquaintance with the principles of the language, and a ready command of an extensive vocabulary of words, were necessary. Such a knowledge of that difficult language, she deliberately acquired, and unremittingly and successfully she pursue her aim.

The alphabet she learned while on her voyage from Malta to Alexandria; but before reaching Beyroot, she had acquired no appreciable knowledge of the language. Within four months after she began the study of a native grammar entirely in Arabic; though for about half of that time she had no instruction, except for an hour or two a day from an Arab, who knew nothing of grammar; and during nearly the whole of it she was engaged in school every week. In less than nine months she was ready to pray in Arabic, with a little girl, whom she then took into her family to educate. And in eleven months she conducted the devotional exercises at the commencement of the native female prayer meeting. Her prayers at these times, and subsequently, were always extemporaneous. The grammar above mentioned, she read through, surmounting its difficulties; and the last winter of her life, she commenced translating another for the benefit of the sisters who might tread after her the bewildering thorny mazes of the Arabic language. The many and guttural

language became familiar to her organs of utterance. She could converse acceptably, and with readiness in it, upon topics; and some time before leaving her station, she could fairly master difficulties which many a foreigner finds himself unable to mount; she was prepared to use this indispensable instrument efficiently, in the great work of imparting a knowledge of salvation to the perishing females of Syria.

Mrs. Smith's missionary labours literally began at home. The efforts she made for the spiritual good of her own household, were not the least important of her benevolent exertions; and they formed an integral part of her general plans of usefulness.

She began her missionary life with two guiding principles in regard to servants, namely, that they should be natives, and that she would have as few as possible. The first she deemed important, in order that whatever she attempted for their benefit, might form a component part of the system of missionary efforts; for the natives generally, that whatever resulted from the attempt, might be set down entire to the amount of good actually done in behalf of the nation; and that whoever was thus benefited, might through the numerous channels of family connexions and friendships immediately around him, in his circumstances propagate and multiply the effects in an indefinite manner. The second principle she was partial to, was a strictness of economy, which she studied conscientiously; and which accorded with that simplicity of life which she so much

missionaries should maintain, while they have many temptations to swerve from it.

These two principles somewhat interfered with each other in practice. So long as she retained the Maltese who accompanied her and Mr. Smith from Alexandria, and whom faithfulness induced her to keep for a number of months, she was fully to act upon the second; for he was generally their only domestic; but then during his stay, the first maxim was kept in abeyance. Upon his dismissal, natives were indeed engaged, but then it was necessary to have two in the place of the Maltese. They were taken fresh from the mountains, that they might be free from evil habits often contracted in Frank families, and that she might have the training of them herself. An emancipated Abyssinian girl likewise, of Moham-medan parentage, had previously been offered to her, and appearing to be fond of religious instruction, she continued in the family, chiefly for charity. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith left Beyroot, the girl was put into a pious native family, and her board paid until the last day of December, when she died, after a lingering illness. Religious conversation, prayer, and the love of Jesus, continued to give her pleasure, and soothe her in her sufferings until the last; and the latest expressed wish of her heart was, that she might die and be with her departed mistress. Perhaps on the day of judgment, this poor, ignorant slave, may appear clothed in the Redeemer's righteousness, as one of many jewels in the crown of rejoicing of her kind friend who so faithfully instructed and prayed for her.

Over these domestics she watched as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] give an account. [REDACTED] customs, in [REDACTED] seclusion they prescribe to the female sex, put a guard upon morals; which, though artificial, is of great practical effect in [REDACTED] absence of enlightened conscience; and it too often happens, that in Frank families, serious evils spring up among [REDACTED] tive servants, from the simple neglect of [REDACTED] salutary precautions, which [REDACTED] called into existence by the [REDACTED] of society. Mrs. Smith, possessing an [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of propriety, [REDACTED] a quick apprehension of danger, which kept her always [REDACTED] the alert; and governed by a tender conscience, that rendered it impossible for her to be [REDACTED] case, when any [REDACTED] for whom she [REDACTED] responsible [REDACTED] exposed to temptation; soon discovered this principle, and determined [REDACTED] apply it in the government of her domestics. The precaution [REDACTED] [REDACTED] taken, at the expense of considerable trouble, to procure a [REDACTED] servant who [REDACTED] brother [REDACTED] her maid; and then entrance [REDACTED] the apartments where the latter worked, [REDACTED] prohibited [REDACTED] other men. Instead of encouraging her [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] unveiled in [REDACTED] streets, as [REDACTED] a Frank would have done, she procured them veils, which she directed them [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. This [REDACTED] she had the [REDACTED] of seeing [REDACTED] only attended by the results [REDACTED] wished, [REDACTED] also acquiring for her house that confidence of [REDACTED] natives which is withheld from many [REDACTED] families.

Another important feature in her domestic management, tending to the good of those in her employ, [REDACTED] a constant [REDACTED] to keep them always provided [REDACTED] [REDACTED] species of favour. As [REDACTED]

was never idle herself, she would allow none in her service to be unoccupied. She considered their time a sin for which she was accountable; she knew that to keep them busy, was the most effectual way to keep them from sin; and she felt that to give them habits of industry, was performing for them a most important act of benevolence. She regarded it as much her duty, she made it as regular a part of her business, to see that they were provided with work as with food.

It was also with her a fundamental principle, that her servants should learn to read. This she thought a matter of great consequence, in a country where hardly any of the females have this knowledge. She would have turned away any who were unwilling to be taught; for she could not bear to have one in her service merely to supply her temporal wants, without any permanent good received in return. Her women were, first, taught their letters at home. Afterwards she so arranged her household affairs, as to allow them to attend school alternately each a day of the week. The man servant also every day attended of the missionary schools for two or three hours. All the domestics of the family were actually regular attendants at school. This experiment pleased her exceedingly. It contributed much to her happiness. The furnishing her servants with nicely dressed articles of food, which would occupy the time thus spent by her servants, was not an object to her allowed, as an impediment to such an arrangement. She took pleasure in diminishing the amount of her house-work, and

might be accomplished. ■ pleased with ■ was she, as to be satisfied that ■ would ■ justifiable, ■ servants' wages ■ no more than her ■ received, ■ increase their number, ■ order ■ they might ■ thus instructed.

■■■ interfered with ■ attend- ■ of her servants to the rites of their own religion. Their ■ they were allowed freely ■ keep; ■ their church they attended on Sundays ■ festivals. But ■ religious rules ■ the family they ■ required also to regard. From profaneness, ■ from sabbath-breaking by work, or by visiting ■ or receiving visits, they ■ strictly prohibited. And they ■ expected to worship God daily with the family. One who declined this would not have been employed, upon the principle, that those ought ■ be selected for servants, ■ most likely to receive religious benefit. For their sake, family prayers in the evening ■ always offered in Arabic; ■ early hour being selected, ■ they might be more wakeful.

On the sabbath also, the servants ■ many privileges. In the morning, during the last winter, a native brother ■ and exhorted and prayed with them in the house; enough of the neighbours being present ■ form ■ small congregation. In ■ afternoon, they always attended ■ school and Arabic service; and in ■ evening ■ family prayers, they were examined upon ■ mon they had heard. But these public privileges Mrs. Smith did not regard as excusing her from more private duties to her female servants. Besides hearing them read, she always found time, notwithstanding her exhausting duties on the

sabbath, to spend a season with them in private. At this hour, two or three Druze women were often present. They read, conversed, and prayed with them. Variety was given to the exercise, by reading some interesting religious narrative; though for the want of books of this nature in Arabic, she was obliged to translate them orally into English as she read along. In this way she read through the Memoir of Mary Lothrop, during the winter, much to their gratification. So persevering was she in this, as in every duty, that when found engaged in it, the ladies of Beyroot, though so feeble as to be lying on her bed. It is believed that she had also many times for praying each one by herself.

It will be wondered at, that servants who had such a mistress, were so reluctant to part with her, and so overcome with grief, as they all were at her departure; nor that her poor coloured girl, in view of death, fondly cherished the prospect of being again allowed to be with her as a bright, cheerful ray from the dark prospect before her.

Some of Mrs. Smith's domestic missionary labours. And those missionary sisters, who by domestic or other causes, were prevented from engaging in the more public duties demanded her principal energies, may be encouraged by seeing how much may be done of a missionary nature, even within their limited circle. They can give to a missionary's family, a missionary shape and character. They surround it with a missionary atmosphere, and every one who comes near it.

They can save many souls by their instructions without going beyond the bounds of their country.

Very soon after her arrival at Beyroot, Mrs. Smith had a fixed desire to take a little Arab girl to be brought up in her family. It originated from a variety of motives. The maternal affections of her heart sought the constant presence of such object of attachment. The girl's soul was hoped to be saved; and she desired also to train her up to be a helper in the great work of enlightening and saving others. She gratified her feelings of benevolence to bring home to the scene of her domestic labours, a subject upon which to exercise them, that they might know no cessation; for thereby in her domestic occupations, she was enabled to feel that she was still doing good to some of the natives, to whom she wished every hour of her life to be devoted. She hoped also, by thus creating continual occasion for the use of the Arabic language, to be enabled to learn it.

She, at length, selected from her school one of the most promising scholars, about eight years of age, and, with the consent of her parents, adopted her. In Mrs. Smith's care, attentions, and gradually in her affections also, she took almost the rank of a daughter. But it was settled as a fundamental principle in her education, from the first, not to Europeanize her, and thereby unfit her to live contentedly and usefully among her countrymen, where she was to have her abode. She was therefore, always dressed in her native costume, and took a rank in the family, midway



daughter a servant. In needle-work, she taught in of domestic labour, and thoroughly initiated into habits of industry, as down with nothing to do.

Yet with the servants, she never allowed to associate. Mrs. Smith's hope of special benefit the child from residing in her family, based very much upon the principle of segregation; and she the opinion most firmly fixed, that unless every by which contamination might be contracted were strictly guarded, her labour would probably be lost. She watched, therefore, with a that parental anxiety rarely gives rise to; and no access to the kitchen, except on an errand for a moment; was she even alone in the house, with the servants; and though permitted her parents regularly, she was allowed spend the night at home a year. In religion, her family of the Greek church; regard to ceremonial observances, Mrs. allowed her be governed very much by the wishes of her friends. The she was allowed to observe, so they strenuously insisted; yet not without being fully taught their futility in themselves toward aiding in the great matter of her soul's salvation, nor without her parents being warned of the false ideas of religion they likely to give her. Once, in remonstrating with this girl's mother on this subject, she is known to have affectionately pressed upon her absurdity and sin of attaching such importance and festivals, while sabbath-breaking,

lying, and profaneness were indulged with an undisturbed conscience; she has solemnly warned her of great danger she is in, of ruining her daughter's soul for ever, by leading her into paths, deviating from the strait and narrow way of salvation.

Mrs. Smith's object in taking her, out, religious; and this object she kept uppermost in training her. It has been already mentioned, she knelt with her in prayer every day her entering the family, though Mrs. Smith then been less than nine months studying her language. This practice was continued every day she was with her; and doubtless while it impressed the child, and called down the blessing of God upon both, it gave Mrs. the ability she was to commence so early praying in her school, and in the prayer meeting.

Mrs. Smith's instruction of the little girl daily and constant. In addition to the privileges she enjoyed in common with the servants, which have been mentioned, her habit was to hear her read a portion of Scripture while dressing in the morning; thus accomplishing her object dear to her, the saving of time. She then questioned her upon what she read, gave her other instruction, and led her to the throne of grace. Thus her pupil not only became an intelligent reader, but acquired a knowledge of the principles of religion, which would be considered good in an American girl of her age. It was a pleasure to question her upon the Scripture read in family prayers, and upon the hymns she heard on Sunday, her answers were so appropriate. Her

conscience becoming [redacted] enlightened, [redacted] [redacted] sometimes much impressed by the truth.

In a word, the expectations [redacted] Mrs. Smith [redacted] formed in taking her were fully answered; [redacted] [redacted] was often heard to say, that she had every day been amply repaid for the pains bestowed upon her. It will not [redacted] wondered at, [redacted] her affections became entwined very closely around so promising a pupil, and [redacted] the attachment assumed much of the character of parental kind- [redacted] Mrs. Smith's sharpest trial, perhaps, [redacted] her departure from Beyroot, [redacted] from leaving her behind; and in her last days she made [redacted] arrangements which she hoped would secure to her a small legacy. The sum she desired has since been appropriated for [redacted] purpose, and it is hoped will serve as an inducement for the little girl to remain in [redacted] of the missionary families, [redacted] the seed sown with so many prayers, [redacted] spring up and bear fruit.

The female school at Beyroot [redacted] commenced by Mrs. Thompson [redacted] Mrs. Dodge, in [redacted] A few girls [redacted] previously found in [redacted] of [redacted] public schools supported by the mission. [redacted] these ladies wished to bring them more directly under missionary influence, and [redacted] confer upon them the benefit of a system of instruction adapted [redacted] females. A commencement [redacted] accordingly made, by giving lessons to such little girls [redacted] could be irregularly assembled for an hour or [redacted] a day at the mission house; such an informal beginning being not only [redacted] the ladies [redacted] time [redacted] attempt, but being [redacted] considered desirable as [redacted] likely [redacted] excite jealousy [redacted] opposition; for

project entered upon with trembling and apprehension. Not only female education had to be encountered, but strong prejudice against it existing in the public mind from time immemorial. The oriental prejudice against innovations from any quarter, especially from foreigners, threatened resistance. The seclusion of females within their own immediate circle of relationship, originally oriental, but strengthened by Mohammedan influence, stood in the way. And, more than all, religious jealousy, looking upon the missionaries as dangerous heretics, viewed their influence as contamination, and gave unequivocal warning, that the attempt would be fruitless. The missionaries, who weigh the full force of these obstacles, having passed them through many years of opposition, many of their labours, less sanguine of success than brethren and sisters who newly arrived. They have not the public confidence they gained upon the public confidence. The event proved, in many other missionary attempts, that strong faith is a better principle to act upon in the propagation of the gospel than cautious calculation. Even down to the present time, it is not known a word of opposition been uttered against the school which thus commenced.

In this initiatory state Mrs. Smith found the school, on her arrival at Beyroot in January, 1822. Shortly afterwards, by the removal of its then conductors to Jerusalem, it fell wholly into her hands. She hitherto had very little acquaintance with school teaching at home; none,

fact, except she acquired schools, in her charitable labours among the Mohegans. Nor had she a taste for it. She humorously expressed to her husband, her surprise finding herself so thoroughly school-mistress. It became Providence directed her to this, the way for her to do good, and because otherwise would be done, engaged in it. Yet she entered reluctantly, nor continue it task. In this, in almost every what her duty became her pleasure. Her heart entered fully it. This was seen in the uneasiness it her lose a day from school, and great reluctance with which she went for a vacation. It been mentioned, the summer was closed in June, on account of the heat; sooner to the mountains, cooler climate, gathered a few girls around her there, whom she taught regularly every day. The second summer would close her school until August, she wrote a friend that she "did it in the spirit of obedience to her husband."

She was strict in the preservation of order every movement of the school. Another would perhaps have thought such untutored Arab girls needs be indulged, or they would give disgust for place of instruction, and no order. But she settled as a principle, order essential to the well-being of a school, and one of the things, and least, which the children needed to be taught. It was surprising how soon

they learned to understand and regard it. This made them love school better. A more orderly collection of cheerful faces is to be found in a school-house in a Christian land. Her chief employment was the preservation of order, by a black board, by credit marks; and this generally sufficient to the perfect subordination, the employment of rewards was not adopted without due deliberation. Her opinion was, among children ignorant and untutored, unaccustomed to the restraints of a school; who with so little relish for study, whose parents so ignorant of the value of education; it was necessary at the outset thus to address a principle, whose control they would all feel, and access to which direct and easy. She never changed this opinion; and the rewards were managed, that she could say upon her death-bed, that she could recollect no instance in which, her knowledge, envy had been caused among scholars by means of them.

The difficulty of appropriating to the school, a room in a mission-house, caused it to suffer many inconveniences at the outset. A benevolent daughter of the American consul at Alexandria, Mr. Tod, then a resident at Beyroot, observing this, desiring to contribute something toward the salvation of Syrian women, opened a subscription for a school-house. Two hundred dollars were subscribed in Syria, Alexandria, Bagdad, for the purpose, and promptly paid. This sum was a mission to a

building, the premises belonging to Board, which in the spring of 1835 was ready to occupied, excellent for school.

Had Mrs. Smith been unable to connect her labours in school directly with the great work saving souls, she would have interest in it. this object wholly devoted. Any employment directly bearing upon it for her. Every thing aside from it, or from religion of relations, insipid. A few weeks after she began take her turn in the school, and during the absence of her husband in the Haurán, she took a step which had important bearing upon religious character. have God formally acknowledged in it, induced her to request Mr. Bird to come in close it with prayer. The time he did the children, as they knelt down, were amused the novelty of the position, that all were overcome with laughter, which continued through the exercise. So much the thought grieve her, that they brutishly ignorant, as thus by this solemn exercise, that feelings rose beyond her control, she wept. They then began to be much her; perceiving, when they arose, how their conduct had affected her, they all of them, of their own accord, came forward, and expressed their for what they had done. From time prayer rarely, ever, omitted for a single day. M. Wortabet soon began to lead in exercise, accompanying it with the reading of the Scriptures and remarks. One of the missionary

gentlemen, however, [redacted] closing exercises of the week, until Mrs. [redacted] was [redacted] perform devotional [redacted] in Arabic. After that, [redacted] alternated with her assistant; [redacted] once a week [redacted] their habit to stop after school, and unite in prayer for the blessing of [redacted] their [redacted]. The religious instructions [redacted] gave, in general addresses to all, [redacted] in private [redacted] conversation with individual scholars, [redacted] varied and constant. Hardly a school in America, probably, [redacted] more religious instruction given in it, and that [redacted] more direct form, than was received by this. And who [redacted] these children that [redacted] to it? [redacted] of them were Arabs of the Greek church; two [redacted] Jewesses, some were Druses, and [redacted] times there [redacted] eight or [redacted] Moslems. All loved her with a sincere attachment; for such labours of love could not but win their hearts. On [redacted] return of her husband to Beyroot, after her decease, his mere presence in the school drew tears from many eyes, by the recollections [redacted] occasioned.

May God yet cause the seed thus sown to take root and bear fruit; that she may ere long welcome some of these dear children, the objects [redacted] much effort, of [redacted] many [redacted] affections, and of so many prayers, to join her in the labours and enjoyments [redacted] occupy her in heaven!

The native sabbath school at Beyroot originated with Mrs. Smith. In [redacted] department [redacted] instruction, her [redacted] public [redacted] of benevolence [redacted] made [redacted] the land of her birth; and in [redacted] she was [redacted] engaged, when [redacted] to adopt Syria for her field [redacted] labour. [redacted] might [redacted] expected [redacted] her influence [redacted] would not [redacted] diminished,



by this removal to a land where she must constantly see increased need for them.

A sabbath school for the English American [redacted] at Beyroot, was in existence before [redacted] arrival. To this, after the return [redacted] her husband from the Haurán, in the spring after their arrival, [redacted] proposed that a native [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]. He had little faith in the success of [redacted] project, but, urged by her entreaties, consented [redacted] attempt it. At first, two or three boys only [redacted] [redacted] recited to him. Soon [redacted] brought [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] the female school, then taught by [redacted] [redacted] Mrs. Dodge. The succeeding winter, the Arab scholars, [redacted] her suggestion, were again separated from the others, [redacted] and assembled [redacted] the house of a native brother. In the spring, the female school-house being finished, the school was removed thither: and from that time, there continued to be regularly from twenty to thirty scholars, with usually five teachers. These teachers [redacted] every Friday evening, around her table, [redacted] study the lessons for [redacted] following sabbath, and for prayer. Three of the teachers being natives, this meeting [redacted] not [redacted] important for the profit they derived from it, [redacted] from that which accrued [redacted] the scholars. In the instructions given, the Union Questions of the American Sunday School Union, [redacted] [redacted] as a guide; and for this purpose the lesson of each [redacted] [redacted] translated during [redacted] week into Arabic. This labour, as has been already mentioned, Mrs. Smith began, the [redacted] winter, to take upon herself.

[redacted] of the scholars were females, and [redacted] chiefly from the school. The servants of the

mission families, and some adult inquirers, used also to attend. The strong influence which they operated to bring children together for this object on sabbath. The chief influence which they exerted under such circumstances, could not be wrong not to ascribe to the blessing of God in their prayer. But, doubtless, affectionate teachers had influence with many of these scholars, and attachment to the school was a strong motive.

In this school the evangelical religion was given, and in the plainest manner, both catechetically and by direct address. To keep a number of young persons, an hour or more on sabbath, from merely various ways of profaning holy time, in which they otherwise have been engaged, was an object of no small importance. How much important the object actually accomplished, might be estimated by one who should have gone into the school, and observed the nature of the instruction given, and the attention with which it was received. He would have seen Mrs. Smith seated on a low stool, with six or eight bright girls, surrounding her, and in eagerness to catch her instructions, bending forward till their heads often formed a semi-circle very near her own; while their lively faces, animated inquiries, showed the interest excited by the words that fell from her lips. The instruction was edifying to those who constantly witnessed it; and she often heard them affirm, she never had a more interesting and improving class at home, than this of untutored Arab girls. The hour was always too short for what she had to

say, and the superintendent generally had to interrupt her, when the time came to close the customary address.

The native female prayer meeting, at its commencement, was an untried experiment at Beyroot, the oldest of American missions in the Mediterranean. The desirableness of such a meeting was suggested to Mrs. Smith by one of her dearest friends, who has already been mentioned as having taken the female school during her visit to Jerusalem. To show that any labour connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, within her sphere, was desirable and practicable, never failed to enlist her energies in its immediate execution. This plan presented especial claims, arising from the peculiar circumstances of those for whose benefit it was to be attempted.

The oriental seclusion of females, renders it difficult of access to the ordinary means of grace used by a missionary gentleman; their assembling for religious purposes in the same apartment with other persons, being condemned by custom. They are also a neglected class, even among the Christians, as regards the religious instruction enjoyed by their countrymen; being crowded into a distinct part in their churches, where the intelligent hearing of the services is rendered difficult, both by their distance, and by the confusion often prevailing among themselves. At Beyroot, so far is their gallery from the altar, in the Greek church, that it is expected they will understand any thing; and so great is the confusion they sometimes create, that at the Easter, they were actually prohibited coming to some of the most important services, in order to

the church might be quiet ; while, by established custom, ■ is hardly allowable for a female ■ ■ attend church ■ ■ ■ than ■ ■ ■ three times ■ year, until she is married. Being thus difficult of ■ ■ the influence of the missionary gentlemen, and neglected by their ■ ■ countrymen, they present special claims, and constitute ■ field peculiarly open ■ the efforts of missionary ladies.

Finding herself in such ■ field, Mrs. ■ ■ needed ■ ■ urging, to enter heartily into every practicable ■ ■ ■ for its cultivation. The ■ ■ ■ meeting was appointed at the house of ■ native friend, and it devolved upon Mrs. Smith to conduct ■ opening exercises. ■ ■ experiment, though commenced with much trembling, ■ ■ fully ■ ■ ■ cessful ;—and were those who attended, ■ give an ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ exercises, they would doubtless speak of many affecting appeals ■ the conscience ■ the heart ■ ■ ■ they there listened ; and ■ many precious seasons of sweet communion with ■ ■ which it afforded.

Early in ■ spring, before Mrs. ■ ■ ■ removed from her labours, the little company of ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Beyroot was awakened to inquire, with ■ ■ ■ than usual earnestness, why ■ was, that while the ■ ■ ■ of grace ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ constantly used, ■ ■ few conversions occurred. Some thought a succession of special religious meetings would be attended with ■ blessing. Of these, ■ few were held among the missionaries themselves, with manifest benefit. And out of them grew ■ weekly evening conference in Arabic, ■ ■ ■ in rotation ■ the houses ■ native friends, which ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ by ■ ■ ■ or fifty. Others ■ ■ ■ thought more needed to be done in the way of personal religious

conversation individuals, in order that the truth might thus be brought into direct contact with one's conscience; and the proposition was either made or warmly seconded by Mrs. Smith, that something of this kind should be attempted systematically. Accordingly the circle of native acquaintances, who could be properly visited for such an object, was surveyed, and a certain number assigned to each brother and sister.

Mrs. Smith, as has already appeared in a former chapter, chose for her sphere the mothers of her converts. She immediately commenced her labour; though already debilitated by the advanced stages of age, that terminated her life, she attended at the monthly meeting, that they had been visited. From some she made an interesting report; her conversations, so new and so impressive, having evidently won her visits manifestly tended to win the attachment of all.

One thoughtless Syrian female, once took occasion, in such a conversation, to give vent to her unbelief. An impression was made by it, which, from that time, changed her deportment; and the grace of God ere long brought out in her character many pleasing evidences of piety. This new sister, Mrs. Smith had the satisfaction of finding ready to lead the devotions of others, and at the last native female prayer meeting she was permitted to attend.

The preceding effort, in Mrs. Smith's life been spared, would probably have led her to other somewhat different. The poor around her presented a most interesting field for effort. Many of them in Syria are real objects of charity. And

■ ■ ■ contribution goes a great way towards supplying their wants, if given in ■ proper ■ it will win for ■ donor their attachment, and also the applause of the community.

Such ■ effort of religious charity ■ often presented ■ Mrs. Smith's mind; but her school ■ prevented her engaging in it systematically. It ■ her intention, however, almost to give up ■ school ■ Miss Williams, ■ the latter grew ■ with the language; and to devote herself very much to labours of ■ nature. For such a work ■ ■ strongly inclined. ■ had ■ it. She loved the poor, and ■ any time took ■ satisfaction in visiting their hovels, than the mansions of the rich. It accorded with her ideas of ■ missionary's duty, ■ pay special attention to them. She experienced great delight from ■ incident of this kind, one of the first mornings after her arrival at Beyroot. As her husband entered her room, she ■ to him, with ■ animated expression of countenance, "I have been for half an hour enjoying ■ of the most gratifying ■ I have yet witnessed upon missionary ground. That," said she, looking out of the window by which she ■ sitting, "*that is missionary work.*" ■ ■ Mr. ■ sitting under a fig-tree, in the yard of the mission-house, reading the gospel ■ fifteen or twenty beggars, to whom he had been distributing bread.

■ ■ ■ habitually charitable ■ the poor who solicited her bounty; but it was their ignorance ■ moral degradation which chiefly excited her ■ passion; and she began, in connexion with the ■ ■ religious visits, ■ ■ some steps, which, ■ already intimated, would doubtless have ■ her ■

time to systematic [redacted] their spiritual benefit. In addition [redacted] the mothers of her scholars, [redacted] put [redacted] her list of persons [redacted] visited, a number of [redacted] poor Druse neighbours. Many of these, besides being needy, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of ignorance, having really [redacted] religion [redacted] any kind, and living almost like the [redacted] [redacted] perish. Despised by Christians [redacted] Moslems, [redacted] disowned [redacted] by the Druses, they [redacted] regarded [redacted] [redacted] offscouring of society; and, as if in order [redacted] [redacted] sect might be disgraced by having [redacted] [redacted] applied to them, [redacted] epithet [redacted] been invented specially for them, and they [redacted] [redacted] *Skits*. But the very fact of their being disowned by others, makes them accessible to the missionaries; and her heart became strongly set upon carrying the light of the gospel into their dark abode [redacted] and darker minds. Even when informed by her physician, only a few days before [redacted] left, of the danger she was in, and that she [redacted] suspend all labour and excitement, and [redacted] keep as much [redacted] possible in a reclining posture; [redacted] earnestly begged the privilege of occasionally going with her Bible to the houses of these poor people, and instructing them [redacted] the salvation of the gospel. The physician seeing the strength of her feelings, and fearing that to put too much restraint upon them would be worse than to allow of some bodily fatigue, yielded to her entreaties, and [redacted] sent [redacted] her seeking, in this way, [redacted] outlet for the irrepressible emotions of benevolence [redacted] [redacted] her heart. How delightful to reflect [redacted] now her burning benevolence needs no such checks, and meets with none! All its clogs have [redacted] dropped [redacted] [redacted] grave. In their stead, [redacted] has re-

angels' wings, themselves a fire; and the aspirations of her heart the perfect ability to accomplish their dearest, highest objects.

She remarked, in the beginning, that Mrs. Smith devoted herself up exclusively to missionary work, and that her industry in it was extraordinary. These remarks have been borne out by the brief history which has been given of her labours. How did such devotedness and such industry spring? Their source was in her heart. Grace nourished in her heart a piety, whose prominent features were essentially missionary. Her devotions, upon which she lived, were of a nature which brought eternity, with the immortal inheritance of the soul, unusually nigh to her, and constantly presented to her a great variety of objects to be embalmed in the most devout affection of her heart. Prayer was emphatically her breath. It was the life of her soul. Her customary meals she diminished in number, she omitted, but prayer never. When travelling, and when at home, it was equally indispensable. Often, when situated that retirement could not well be obtained otherwise, did she rise while it was yet dark, and when others were asleep, that she might go alone to God.

Upon her sabbaths and her hours of prayer the world had no permission to intrude. The benevolent labours that occupied a part of each Lord's day have already been mentioned. Having given so much of herself to others, she felt that the remainder sacredly belonged to her own soul; and she would shut out neither family cares nor visitors by any means to keep it from her. Whoever called,



## MEMOIR OF

high or low, ~~was~~ ~~admittance~~, except the two or three Druse women, who came for instruction with the servants. And how precious ~~was~~ ~~the~~ complete ~~a~~ cessation of ~~the~~ bustle and duties of the week, in the quiet retirement of her residence, made these like a sweet foretaste of the calmness and rest of heaven. And such they were to her. She looked forward to them ~~with~~ ~~delight~~; every moment of them ~~was~~ ~~precious~~ and precious as they passed; and they left her animated with new ~~and~~ ~~diligence~~ for the benevolent labours of the week ensuing.

Her seasons of devotion were as sacred from all intrusion as her ~~house~~ ~~made~~ an ~~item~~ ~~the~~ arranging of her house, to appropriate one room for an oratory. When this was secured, ~~she~~ ~~richly~~ enjoyed her hours of retirement. Her regularity in them, and her partiality ~~to~~ ~~the~~ quietness of the early morning, while ~~the~~ world ~~was~~ yet asleep, have been already mentioned. In her ~~years~~ ~~explicit~~ and particular even in ~~the~~ things; for she felt that He who ~~cares~~ for sparrows, directs and takes an interest in ~~the~~ least matters, and that nothing is too ~~small~~ ~~referred~~ to him. She put Him in the relation of a familiar, though exalted friend; and her devotions ~~in~~ ~~a~~ reverential cultivation of intimacy with him. And in ~~the~~ drawing nigh to God, in the ~~of~~ such retirement, ~~she~~ found heaven drawing nigh to her. ~~It~~ was in that field her rich imagination delighted to roam. Nothing gratified her ~~so~~ ~~much~~, ~~to~~ gather from Scripture ~~new~~ ~~a~~ striking thought about that blessed world. And ~~no~~ conversation was she so animated, as in such ~~a~~ ~~subject~~. ~~Great~~ was her hea-

venly-mindedness, that the favourite subject her waking thoughts often occupied her in sleep.

With the spirituality of mind she thus cultivated, no bodily indulgence was allowed interfere. She delighted to "keep her body under, and to bring it into subjection." It with her principle to contract habit of any kind, in regard food, so strong that could with perfect ease be dispensed with. Her was almost wholly of vegetable food, and of that she but little; for the reason that her thoughts were thus more free, and her affections lively. With esteemed fasting an inconvenience, or unprofitable, sympathy. She usually the Monday of every month, in connexion with monthly concert; when she nothing until the day was closed. time she elasticity cheerfulness of spirits, or enjoy on these occasions.

she lived above the world. And is wonderful, that with a mind pure and spiritual, heart heaven, she should hesitate, when her came, to leave the body, and be for with the Lord? It is prayed for recovery but during the whole of her sickness. She was induced do then, by reading the 3rd chapter of Job.

such habits of spirituality and heavenly-mindedness, did not merely prepare her soul for heaven. They gave her an overwhelming of the guilt and danger those who, devoting themselves altogether the world, all sight of eternity. When she herself surrounded by an entire community wholly character, her emotions became sometimes

strong for her constitution to sustain. Occasionally, when walking upon a terrace which overlooked the city of Beyroot, and reflecting upon the dwellings she gazed upon, who whose dwellings she gazed upon, would almost inevitably soon descend into a miserable eternity, did she express such exercises of soul, she experienced only by her to whose eternity she unveiled the darkness of her clouded vision.

Her devotions were as little selfish as her life. Others had a large share in them. Her habit of observing the monthly concerts of prayer missions had been already alluded to. She had many private concerts of prayer with friends, for particular objects and particular persons, which her heart would by no means allow to neglect. For a large circle of friends, she prayed individually; remembering in affliction, and others at stated times; and instead of feeling it a burden, she always loved to increase the number.

The analysis of Mrs. Smith's character for benevolence, would be imperfect, without adding, what grace thus cherished in her, was grafted upon a stock unusually congenial by nature to its growth. Her distinguishing characteristic, naturally, was a warm and generous affection. She delighted to love; and her love was expansive. It sought to embrace a wide circle, and was seeking for objects to rest upon. She would often discover something to interest her, in a character where others could discover nothing. And she would feel and hope for a friend, and devise ways to do good, when all others had given him up. While yet in an unconverted state,

and quite a girl, she took a leading part in the establishment of sabbath schools in New England; and in after life, she was greeted as a Christian sister, by one who traced his conversion to instructions received from her time, a member of her class.

The generosity of her affections was such, that she delighted to forget herself, in giving pleasure to others; nothing was too good for her friends. The best and most gratifying she knew how to make of any thing she valued, she gave away; and she was very soon to every occasion to do. She was carefully and systematically economical in whatever she did in her family and her labours. She was avaricious of only one thing—the good of her friends. They were a treasure she loved to increase.

The strength of her emotions was often the occasion of wonder and admiration to her friends. They were a great deep in her breast. Yet she was thoroughly under her control, and formed no disproportioned deformity in her character.

From such generous and strong emotions, directed and highly cultivated by Divine grace, Mrs. Smith's devotedness and industry in the cause of benevolence spring. They were the irresistible, untiring, moving power, that urged her on in her labours of love. And oh! what a soul of ardent, benevolent feeling swelled her breast! Her dearest friend, was to her, that fully comprehended it. Its depths he could not fathom, and was to him an object of admiration. Her frame been

strong as her soul was great and ardent, ■■■ might have been still going on in her course. But her bodily strength was literally consumed by the flame which burned within her. Now, however, she is tied to ■■ such clog, ■■ hinder her in her heavenly course. For surely such a character was not brought to so high a degree of excellence, to be at once and for ever extinguished by death! Can we doubt that she is transferred to scenes, where her noble spirit finds scope for its most expanded emotions? And much as limited views, and personal attachment, may tempt her friends ■■ feel that she was taken from earth too soon; her character almost authorizes us to say, that earth had her labours long after she was ripe for h■■■■■

# MONODY

TO

MRS. SARAH L. SMITH.

So, Syria  thy dust,—thou  wert   
  own  hillocks,—where  voice  
  waters, and  summer-winds  
  music. How thy full, dark eye,  
Thy graceful form, thy soul-illumin'd   
 upon  as   eye  
  bright scenery  remembered years !  
— I hear the murmured echo of thy name  
  yon poor  race. 'Tis  for them  
  thy memory as a blessed star,  
For thou didst seek their lowly homes, and teach  
Their roving children of a Saviour's name,  
And of a clime,  no oppressor comes.  
Cold Winter found thee there, and Summer's heat,  
 and unblenching. Tho'    
Might curl  worldling's lip, 'twas not for thee  
  its language, or to scorn the soul  
  forsaken Indian ; or  tread  
Upon the  of his buried kings,  
As on a  weed. Thine own fair   
Lured thee  vain, until the hallowed church  
  light dome among them, and the voice  
Of  anointed shepherd, day by day  
  wanderers to the peaceful fold  
Of a Redeemer's righteousness. And then,—  
Thy  was  the waters, and thy hand  
 clasped in his, who bore the truth of God  
 sultry Asia. Yes, thy venturous way  
Was o'er  deep.

Strong ties withheld  here—  
Home,—father,—sightless mother,—sister dear,—  
Brothers,  tender friends,—a  array  
Of hope and   what  these to thee,  
  God's altar, laid the thought of self,

With prayerful incense, duly, night and morn.  
 What were such joys to thee, when duty bade  
 Their crucifixion !

O Jerusalem,—

Jerusalem !—Say, do I see thee there ?  
 Pondering the stony path thy Saviour trod,  
 Or humbly kneeling where his prayer arose  
 All night on Olivet ?—or with meek hand  
 Calling from pure Siloam's marge a flower,—  
 A simple flower, that yearly lifts its head  
 To fill its petals with as fresh a dew  
 As when poor, banished Judah wore the crown  
 Of queenly beauty ? Now thy foot explores  
 Where the sweet harper in his boyhood kept  
 His father's sheep,—before the cares that lodge  
 Within the thorn-wreathed circle of a king,  
 Had turned the tresses on his temples grey,  
 And gnawed his heart-strings. Lo, thy tent is pitched  
 Near Jordan's waters, and the bitter wave  
 Of the Asphaltites.

Back to thy place,

Among the Syrian vales,—to the loved toils  
 For the poor heathen. See !—the time is short.—  
 Perils upon the waters wait for thee,—  
 And then another Jordan,—from whose wave  
 Is no return. But thou, with lip so pale,  
 Didst take the song of triumph, and go down  
 Alone and fearless, through its depths profound.  
 —Scatches of heavenly harpings made thee glad,  
 Even to thy latest gasp.—

Therefore, the grief

Born at thy grave, is not like other grief.—  
 Tears mix with joy. We praise our God for thee.

L. H. S.







